

## Spalding's official base ball guide, 1911

### Untitled Section

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SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. 5 Introduction a This year SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE, BALL GUIDE,' now an annual magazine rather than a technical publication of detail which goes to make Base Ball history, extends greeting to thousands more of enthusiasts than it did in 1910. No publication in the world is more artistically illustrated by accurate photographs, in which this year's issue surpasses previous efforts. We can reckon with a certain amount of accuracy as to the marvelous growth of the business detail of the sport, but how can we reckon with any accuracy the increase of Base Ball interest? Perhaps it may be computed on the basis that every American boy who steps from dresses to knickerbockers becomes an ardent Base Ball partisan. Probably this is mostly true and such being the case think of the thousands of votaries of

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the pastime who are recruited every year in a great republic of millions of inhabitants. But Base Ball does not rely for all of its increase in interest upon the part of its creators. Little by little the heaven is working all over the world and the editor of the GUIDE would call particular attention to its readers to the prophecy which is made in this issue by Mr. A. G. Spalding as to the future of the national pastime. While not all of the Base Ball clubs of 1910 were prosperous to the extent of declaring bulky dividends on the investment which had been made, it is a most encouraging feature that those who were promoters of the clubs shouldered their losses and made few complaints. That means that the standard of the sport, on its professional side, is growing higher and broader. It is only those who enter the game for profit alone, and without any care for its development or conception of its national importance who are most disregardful of its claims upon the highest of sporting ethics. It is usually the poachers who cry the loudest and rail most bitterly against the laws which defend the property rights of others. The major league races in 1910 were not so closely contested as they have been in some other years, but there was no lack of the artistic attractiveness of their games. For instance in the middle of the season, as is related more at detail in the pages of the GUIDE, the Chicago club of the National League by supreme effort pulled itself together and played with the splendid mechanical and mental ability of former seasons, one of the greatest spurts which has ever been made in the history of professional Base Ball. In the American League we find the slow evolution of a first class team finally realized in the clever combination which has been put together by Connie Mack. The enthusiasts among Philadelphia sportsmen who had sat from year to year and watched the careful building of this organization, rejoiced ten times more in its success than if it had been a nine suddenly thrust upon them. The Class A leagues were successful and their steady growth - in that which goes to the essential success of organized Base Ball - simply means that their permanency is annually being reassured by improving conditions. The opinions of our newspaper friends are published in regard to the matter of batting and the symposium is worth careful attention for it reflects public opinion over a large area of the United States. - ) To those who have assisted in making this

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number of the GUID w e0of interest to its thousands of readers the thanks of the publisher and editor are returned.

JOHN B. FOSTER, Editor Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.

Editorial Comment BY JOHN B. FOSTER. "A man who phules with prosperity alluz makes me think of a dodderin' idyut, who started a run on a bank in wich he had hiz muney, jest to see if anybody wud beleewe wat he sed when he told his frends the bank was shaky in its nee joints." From a personal interview with "Josh" Billings. It has been the unfortunate history of Base Ball that in th days of its greatest welfare there has been a tendency on th part of some players to break away from the organization withou which the sport would be a scattered and meaningless athleti diversion. No necessity exists for the editor of the GUIDE to go into th corroboration of this statement with detail. The history has bee made. It is common history. It may be read by any who are s inclined. Strangely enough this tendency has been manifested at perioc of about every ten years. For that reason, therefore, it is n remarkably strange that there was a disposition on the part ( certain players in the maior leagues during the season of 191 to lend their assistance to the efforts of a promoter towai establishing a rival league to those now firmly entrenched in tl larger cities of the United States. The method by which the players were to be secured was the nature of a large bribe, otherwise known as a bonus, in co: sideration of which the men who were approached were to dese their Base Ball allegiance to take up with an absolute uncertaint The players, a few of them who were frank enough to conver: upon the subject, made the primary reason for their willingne to revolt the ruling of the National Commission, which forebai them to engage in a series of post-season games. Other reaso: were ascribed, none of which were particularly new. Some playe have always been choleric at the mere thought of organizatio especially those who are most in need of restraint. The unrest of certain players, the tendency to revolt again discipline, the greed displayed in egotistical demands based , the arrogant claim that the player is all there is to Base Ba the assumption of the individual right to act without conti to the detriment of the general body and successful future of t pastime, are matters which it is not the intention of

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the writer discuss. There are some points, however, to which attention may be called without prejudice to any one. It has been the theory of the ball player, at least of a part of the men who constitute the professional Base Ball body, that Base Ball wars, as they are called, are beneficial to the player in that they raise salaries. A more fallacious doctrine never was advocated. We need but look to the past to see how far it is from the truth. In the year 1889 Base Ball was at the height of its greatest prosperity: up to that period of its history. Then came the Brotherhood war, as it has been called. The outlook in 1888 was so good that the season of 1889 warranted an increase in salaries, in spite of the fact that Base Ball was not conducted on as fair and equitable a basis as it is at present time.

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4th ~ SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. 9 Players who live with the idea that at any time organization in Base Ball is to be a dead letter, may as well disabuse themselves of that opinion one time as another. If, for the moment, they desert the organization with which they happen to be affiliated, they must not confound their theory of personal liberty with the presupposition that they are to go to another organization which will permit them to do as they please. There would be rules and restrictions in the outlaw league, exactly as there are in the league which stands for the best interests of all principles concerned, and the difference between the outlaw league and the league of good standing is that the outlaws would impose their fines and reprisals as they feel like doing, and the player, without redress, would be compelled to submit or get out of the game. Organization in Base Ball has built up a court, rather a series of courts, with a supreme body in control, whose history is a page of the fairest and most just decisions which have been handed down by any tribunal in the history of sport in the world, and this statement is made advisedly. Any professional player who believes that he has been unfairly treated is at liberty to address



this court and request consideration of his case. Not once, but repeatedly the player's claim has been substantiated and the redress which he sought has been granted after the testimony has been heard. This admirable realization of effective Base Ball organization is cited to show how conditions have improved within recent years, for there was a time when the player was subject to the arbitrary dictation of owners, who knew no law but themselves, a condition which would inevitably exist outside of organization. There has been no time when the salary rights of ball players were so firmly secured as they are now. It is no longer a question NO of whether an owner will pay salaries justly earned. He must pay them, or forfeit his standing with organized Base Ball, which means his downfall. There is still another momentous and grave problem to be considered, and that is the duty which organized Base Ball owes to the public. This is a factor which embraces both the owner and the player. The player of the most radical views cannot successfully maintain that his rights are paramount to those of the owner. The latter shoulders the burden of responsibility. He assumes not only the financial obligations, which are elementary to the game, but the safe and honest conduct of the sport. He must preserve its integrity and build daily to its advancement. He must meet the contractual promises which have been made to the players whom he engages, and he must cater to the good will of his patrons. He has valid property rights, which not only are recognized in the courts of Base Ball, but would stand any legal test in the land. No judge would take from him the authority to establish such rules as he feels are best for his interests. Wherever his interests are involved, it is apparent that the interests of the player are also involved, for disaster to the owner would bring about disaster to the player. ff ~ When the player subscribes to a contract he pledges himself to abide by the regulations and rules which govern the sport. The owner cannot be asked to permit his privileges to be jeopardized by unwarranted action on the part of the player, and he cannot be censured for insisting that the player shall not, as a

SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. 13 After carefully reviewing the suggestions which were made to Spalding's Official Base -Ball Guide, the editor would respectfully say to the officers of the major league organizations that he finds a general opinion among Base Ball statisticians that all of the work of each pitcher should be taken into consideration some- what as that of the fielders and the batters. Making a consensus of the theories, which were cogently placed before the Base Ball enthusiasts in the pages of the GUIDE, the editor would suggest that in compiling pitchers' averages in the season of 1911 a percentage of the work of each pitcher in the box be obtained on the foundation of chances offered and chances accepted. The chances offered would be the total number of At Bats regis- tered against each individual pitcher less the number of men who reach first base by error or by passed ball. The chances accepted would be the base hits, bases on balls. hit by pitcher and sacrifice hits recorded against each pitcher. For example, Smith has 300 times at bat against him, less 20 first base on errors. The total is 280. The number of base hits made against him is 50. He gives 15 bases on balls, hits five men with a pitched ball and is batted for ten sacrifice hits. The total of those chances is 80. The percentage is found by dividing 80 by 280. The result is .286. Naturally the lower the percentage of the pitcher the better his work in the box. It is suggested that in compiling these averages there be included in Times At Bat both the bases on balls, sacrifice hits and hit by pitcher, because all of these are chances offered to the batsman and accepted by him. For the same reason, instances of first base on error are to be deducted from chances offered, for a pitcher should not be penalized for the mistakes of the fielder, who has an opportunity to retire a man before he can begin his circuit around the bases. This plan is respectfully submitted for consideration by you as officials and by the rules committee of the major leagues. Its obsct is to begin an effort to make the records of our pitchers amuatJ te more thian they do at present. JOHN B. FOSTER. Secretary Heydler was prompt to reply to this letter as follows: "I have read with interest your letter suggesting reforms in arr ving at pitchers' averages, and agree with you that this would be t good time to inaugurate a change. "My idea had always been to keep a record of every run for which the pitcher is responsible; something like the old 'earned run,' except

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that I would charge against him (before chances were offered to retire the side) all the runs scored except those resulting from errors on the part of the fielders or from passed balls. In this way, each hit, sacrifice, base on balls, hit batsman, wild pitch and stolen base (for which the pitcher is often responsible) would become a factor in finding the pitcher's true work. In computing such 'earned' or 'unearned' runs, I would not exempt the pitcher's fielding errors; this to safeguard any possible attempt to play for a rmtcord." Ill reply to this communication the editor of the GUIDE addressed Mr. Heydler, suggesting that it would be possible to combine both platis. In the first place a record could be had of all the men who reached first through the fault of the pitcher. That would be based on the plan outlined in the first communication to the league official. In connection with that it was suggested that a record be kept of the runs for which each pitcher is responsible, practically on the basis outlined by Mr. Heydler, the average of such runs to be obtained by dividing the total by the number of games or by the times at bat.

1, Manager Frank L. Chance; 2, Tilnker; 3, Ilufman; 4. Slc'(k.11. A GROUP OF CHICAGO NATIONALS, 11.10. Coillc . 11, I, '.

SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. 15 In reply to this Secretary Heydler wrote: "I have given your suggestions considerable thought and believe that if we could secure a combination of the men reaching first base through the pitcher's fault and the runs for which the pitcher is finally responsible, we would have something of value. The method you employ to arrive at these results looks perfectly sound, except I would not base the record of runs earned on number of ' games pitched; but rather, on the total times at bat of opponents. The great trouble now is the inaccuracy of the column showing the number of games pitched. A pitcher might be credited with 1; ' playing in 45 games, yet when it is figured down he participated in no more than 20 complete games of nine innings. The constant change of pitchers has spoiled this feature for arriving at the pitcher's percentage of runs." It is quite probable that when the averages are made up for the season to come these methods will be adopted to prove their worth. The pitcher will have two totals charged against him. The first will be made up on the percentage of men who

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go to first base :iz ythrough his fault. This will be based on the base hits, bases on balls, hit by pitcher X;~ and sacrifice hits, divided by the times at bat, the times at bat to 't ~ be increased by the number of sacrifice hits made. This record will establish exactly to what extent each pitcher is responsible for men who reach first base. Another record, on the plan suggested by Secretary Heydler, of ali earned runs divided by the times at bat will show the correct average of runs for which each pitcher is responsible. No run, of ~a3-course, is to be charged against a pitcher in which a fielding error prevents a put-out or after an opportunity has been lost to retire the side. The suggested combination of records will show the average number of men who were started on their way to a run by the pitcher and the average number of runs which resulted because of clean batting. This certainly is far superior to the present hap- hazard attempt to rank pitchers on the number of games lost and w1 won, wherein it has proved possible for a pitcher to win in a single ~t inning, which is decidedly unfair, when another pitcher must pitch through nine, or ten, or eleven hard-fought innings before he can I be credited with a victory. O O 3 O iWith each annual issue of the GUIDE it becomes necessary to call attention to the continued spread of the American game around the world. Within the last year the most wonderful development in the sport has taken place in Japan. Not only did the University of r' Chicago players cross the Pacific Ocean to play with Japanese teams, but we have American ball players going to Japan to teach the younger Japanese the technical features of the sport, which are a little difficult to understand because of the effort which has necessarily been made to learn Base Ball from the rules alone. It seems to be quite certain that a Japanese Base Ball nine will visit the United States in 1911. Its coming will be a novelty which will be attended with interest. Twenty-five years from now perhaps we shall have an international championship. It is quite within possibility. It may be that the championship shall embrace countries both to the East and the West of ours. The sport has paced along with such huge -: strides for the last five years that there is nothing impossible after Kj : = that which we have seen.

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1. Evers: 2, Brown: 3, Cole: 4. Schulte. A GROUP OF CHICAGO NATIONALS, 1910.  
Conlon, Photo.

SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. Rules and Their Relation to Batting Expert Opinion as to the Presumable Effect of the Attack in Base Ball Were the Playing Code to be Modified With , ~ a View to Handicapping the Efforts of the Pitchers. BY THE EDITOR OF THE GUIDE. Observation for more than a quarter of a century in professional Base Ball has proved to the Editor of the GUIDE that it is a game which satisfies every American and which every American criticises. The statement may sound paradoxical. Possibly it is, but it is true. Collectively, the individuals of the American nation will arise and speak with one voice that Base Ball is the finest sport in the world, yet there is scarcely an American who does not believe that he could improve the game a little if he had his way. One of the greatest charms of Base Ball is this personal solicitude of our young players and our veterans and theorists as to the details of the sport. It is not so intricate in its methods that it requires careful and labored concentration to grasp with intelligence all that is embodied in the working out of its maneuvers, and the enthusiasm with which it fires the spectator arouses a warmth of interest which makes his solicitude for the future of the sport as purely personal as if he were a player instead of an onlooker. It is the belief of the Editor of the GUIDE that more valuable information in regard to a great many proposed changes in rules may be had from Base Ball writers than from almost any other source which has to do with the sport. In the issue of the GUIDE for 1910 Base Ball critics were requested to give their opinions as to a better system for providing for the records of the pitchers in major leagues. From every city of the major league circuits expert opinion was obtained, and the result has been that we are nearer a correct solution of the actual value of a pitcher to a Base Ball nine, so far as his work on the field is concerned, than we ever have been. When the season of 1910 ended there was criticism here and there as to the batting in the major leagues. There always has been criticism in regard to batting. It is quite probable that there always will be. A great many persons thought there should be more batting. Some were for handicapping the pitcher further to obtain it. Some were for

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increasing the chances that the batter had to meet the ball with safety. Others thought that the game was good as it was and wanted no changes to be made in the rules. The Editor of the GUIDE selected the principal suggestions which were offered and placed them in the form of a letter which was sent addressed to the leading Base Ball critics of the United States. This letter read as follows: New ideas advanced annually help to improve the National Game. Frequently it has been asserted that batting is too light. Would you be kind enough, that a general idea may be had as to sentiment throughout the major league circuits, to give your opinion briefly as to whether any or all of the changes proposed in the following would make Base -T? ~ Ball more attractive than it is at present?

1, Meyers; 2, Mathewson; 3, Murray: 4. Devore. A GROUP OF NEW YORK NATIONALS, 1910. Conlon, Photo.

SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. 19 --instead of calling the first two fouls strikes, call but one a strike, and permit the batter to foul the ball as often as he pleases after the first strike. 2--Limit the number of called balls to three. 3-Increase the number of strikes t,) four, but retain the present rule, which provides that the first two fouls shall be called strikes. Now and then a little too much haste in reading the letter produced the opinion that the Editor of the GUIDE favored all of the changes which were outlined, and a positive negative was the answer, instead of a personal opinion as to the value of the changes suggested. It is quite evident that it could hardly have been the personal opinion of any one man that all of the suggested changes be put into operation, inasmuch as they conflict with each other. What the request desired was that the critics would give their own ideas as to the effect that any of these changes might have, in order that the Base Ball controlling powers might obtain an opinion as to the possibilities which perhaps existed in any one of the three propositions. Answers have been received from major league critics representative of the great Base Ball centers of the United States and they are both interesting and instructive. It is apparent that the first suggestion of calling but one foul a strike and permitting the batter to foul as often as he pleases after the first strike has its advocates. It has been suggested more than once, when the subject of changes in the

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rules has been under discussion. It is also evident that there is not a small representation which is quite in favor of standing pat and permitting the game to continue under the conditions which prevail at present. The four-strike rule probably has no friends. Although it has been proposed as a radical departure from the present system, it meets with little or no favor from those who have had to do with the practical side of Base Ball and particularly from those who had opportunity to watch its working in other days. With much pleasure the Editor of the GUIDE submits to its readers the following symposium embracing the opinions of many of the leading critics of Base Ball. In the same breath the Editor takes the opportunity to thank those who have been kind enough to outline their ideas. The opinions read as follows: My opinion is that the batting and pitch- SID MERCER ing rules should be subject to no radical New York experiments. The batting is heavy enough New York now. Games where both sides hit heavily Globe and many runs are scored are not regarded as gu'eat contests and spectators tire of them. The art of base running should be encouraged. That, and-good fielding, contribute as much to the spectator's enjoyment as heavy hitting. Referring to the proposed changes my ideas are: 1-This would tend to delay the game, but would undoubtedly raise batting averages. It is doubtful whether it would increase free hitting much. 2-If the number of called balls should be limited to three, we would see few pitchers who would not walk at least six batsmen and be reached for ten or more hits. It would just about destroy the art of "working" or deceiving a batsman, as the pitcher would have too small a margin to draw upon. This would be entirely too radical a change.

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SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. 21 3-Increasing the strikes to four would give the batsman more of an advantage and the pitcher less of a handicap than by limiting the called balls. If this is done, however, the present foul strike rule should be enforced. It seems to me that the game is all right JAMES R. PRICE as it is now played and that there is enough batting. The foul strike rule should New York be retained and there should be no reduction Press in the number of balls. As for increasing the'number of strikes to



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four, that was tried in 1887, and did not appeal to the public. The rule for four strikes was rescinded after a season's trial. It is my opinion that the fans are seeing E. J. LANIGAN all the batting they care to and that the New York present rules are all right. The one change New York the fans might like is to have legislation that would prevent a pitcher from purposely passing a man. How this could be done I don't know. The foul strike rule certainly should be retained. The present number of balls is all right. As for increasing the number of strikes to four, that has been done before and after a year's trial it was found that the enthusiasts did not care for the plan. Every year the question comes up that baseball batting is too light and something should be done to increase the hitting. It is the New York old saying. They try to have more batting, the Globe and then get pitchers to stop the batting, so what's the use. I think the one foul strike rule is a good one. Instead of calling the first two fouls strikes call but one a strike, and permit the batter to foul the ball as often as he pleases after the first strike. Otherwise I think the good old game should not be hampered. Leave it the way it is. The timeworn cry is raised in Baseball. J. J. KARPIS again. Let us have more batting. The ex-New York experts no longer ask to have the pitcher moved back farther. They have discovered another way to increase the batting. Some want the batsman to have more leeway. Make the pitcher put four strikes over the plate or else increase the number of balls to five. And there are others who say that a pitcher should never be sent to the bat. Following this suggestion comes one that would do away with sacrifice bunting. We doubt if there would be much improvement by doing away with the sacrifice hit. But to give the batter more leeway in the number of strikes that a pitcher must put over the plate may bring satisfactory results. The foul strike rule is a hardship on the batter. Very often a classy hitter comes to the plate and takes a healthy swing at a good ball and it goes foul. Then comes another that cuts the plate and the same thing may happen. Then the batsman is in a hole and the pitcher has all the best of the battle of brains. A four-strike rule would in a large measure offset the foul strike rule. It would give the batsman an even break. It would never do to abolish the foul strike rule, as has been suggested. True, such a change would bring about better batting results, but we



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would be going back to long drawn out games and the tiresome sessions of a man at the bat fouling off good ones so that he could get a straight fast one to hammer out of the lot, or else tire out the pitcher so that he could get a base on balls-. There are any number of big league players that could stand at the plate and foul off good ones for ten minutes if necessary.

1, Wagner; 2, Clarke; 3, Gibson; 4, Phillippe. A GROUP OF PITTSBURG PLAYERS, 1910. k Conlon, Photo.

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Coulon, Photo.

SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. 26 ture, and the consequent lessening of the conventional sacrifice hit, which is an unpopular feature. 3-Increasing the number of strikes to four would be open to the same 4f^ objections as the first proposition and would not accomplish its purpose as well. I would favor it least of the three suggestions. 0 3 0 ' " 1-Either abolish the foul strike rule or -AJ A ^ , Ac'ADT let it alone entirely. Calling only one foul W. WG. WEART a strike would again bring into the game Philadelphia the very things the rule was designed to EveFwining Telegraph guard against-slower play and tricky bat-E vening Telegraph ting. I believe in retaining the foul strike rule just as it is. 2-Limiting the number of balls to three instead of four would be a good change. It should serve to increase batting by compelling the pitcher to put the ball over the plate more frequently, would give him less chance to waste balls and should benefit the base running, not only by putting more men on the sacks but also by preventing the pitcher from paying more attention to a runner on first base than he does to the batsman. 3-Increasing the number of strikes would help batting, but not so much as cutting down the number of called balls. New rules should be designed to quicken, not to increase, the length of a game. With four strikes the pitchers would delay matters considerably, whereas the three-ball rule would probably prove as effective as regards batting as a four-strike rule, and the three-ball

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rule has more points in its favor, such as stated in answer to Question No. 2. 0 000 The difference in the applause accorded a W. H. VOLTZ bunt and a clean hard drive should convince any impartial mind as to what the average Philadelphia Base Ball patron likes best, and I have Gazette always been of the opinion that what the game needs very badly is more safe hitting, but not at the expense of the pitcher, whose position is trying enough. I think change No. 1, as outlined, would bring about the desired result. The number of balls and strikes should remain as they are. O o Why not leave the game as it is? Base S. 0. GRAULEY Ball is more popular than ever before, the pitchers have just enough mastery over the Philadelphia batters-the majority of the hitters any- Inquirer . way-to make games close and exciting, while there are surely enough ".300" hit- smiths to enliven the batting in both big organizations. In answer to Question No. 1, I would think to call only the first foul a strike, then permit the batter to foul off as many as he pleased without penalty, would lengthen the game, weaken the pitching department and cause no end of discussion among players and umpires about the inten- tional purpose of the batsman to delay the game. Question 2, about limiting the number of called balls to three, is a good idea, inasmuch as it would permit base runners to get on oftener and perhaps tone up base running, an art which seems to be going back- ward in these days of progress. Making it three-and-three would be just as good for the pitchers and it would be to the hitters, notwithstanding that the twirlers would be placed under a harder handicap working under this rule. This would necessarily mean that the pitchers would have to "groove" many a third strike in order to avoid having the third ball called upon them, which would perhaps mean a better display of hitting and offer more chances to the fielders. I favor three-and-three, and think that this scheme would do more to increase the batting without robbing the pitchers of their effectiveness or lengthening the game to any unusual extent.

L, Doolan; 2. Knabe: 3. Magee: 4, Dooiin. A GROUP OF 1'IILADEL'HIA NATIONALS, 1910. Conlon, Photo.

SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. 27 Can hardly see where Suggestion 3, about increasing number of strikes to four, retaining the rule of calling the first two foul

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balls strikes, would do much toward increasing the hitting art. No doubt it would give batters a better chance to get out of tight holes, placed there by pitchers' cunning, but it would tend to increase the length of the game when. each batter would have the privilege of playing out the string of four and four. My idea is that the public does not care to stay in a ball park longer than two hours for actual play, and to increase the present three-and-four rule to four-and-four would certainly tend to increase the- playing time. The three-and-three rule meets with my approval, for it would do more- to increase batting in my estimation than anything else. The batters, i could wait out two-and-two, then it would be either hit, walk or fan on. r ^the fifth ball pitched, providing of course that ball was not fouled off. .A That is the only rule which I can honestly indorse for the betterment of the game. 000 As regards the propositions agitated, the- F. C. R I C H T E R one increasing the number of strikes to four- may as well be dismissed. This was tried. Philadelphia once, proved very confusing and unpopular, Sporting Life was abandoned after one season's trial, and was never again broached until this moment. The "three-strikes-and-out" rule has grown up with the game, is as much a part of it in the public mind as "three out, side out" or the uneven number of "nine innings" for a full game, and, therefore, should not be- disturbed under any consideration or for even grave reasons-which cer- tainly have no bearing at this time. The "three-ball" proposition is a horse of another color-is, in fact, quite in line with the dominance of the odd numbers in the game. This. proposition has been frequently advanced by "Sporting Life" as a partial set-off to the ruinous effect of the foul strike rule upon batting; without eliciting more than academic discussion by the press writers, or passing- comment by the Joint Rules Committee. However, now that the propo- sition has reached the stage of respectful, and possibly successful, con- siderationi we must confess to a feeling of doubt as to the advisability of its immediate adoption merely as an aid to batting; for the simple reason that the perfection of the official Base Ball through the invention of the- cork center instead of the solid rubber center in use up to 1910 has- materially changed conditions. Through the use of the perfected cork center ball the past season the batting was noticeably freer, harder and. more consistent than at any time within a decade, and that, too, without affecting the fielding in the slightest

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degree; as will be seen by reference to the official major league batting averages. Under the circumstances there is a possibility that the innovation of "three balls," coming so close upon the first year's apparently successful trial of the cork center ball, may push us to the other extreme and give us too much batting. There would be compensation for this, perhaps, in increased base stealing, owing to the restriction of the pitchers' opportunity to "waste balls" with a runner on first base; but on the whole it seems to us that it would be only prudent to defer this proposed, change until another season's test has accurately determined the effect of the new cork center ball upon the batting. If the improvement of the- 1910 season is maintained or excelled in 1911 no change whatever in the- pitching rules will be necessary. ODD On the general proposition of legislating- GORDON MACKAY to increase batting in Base Ball, I do not QOR ON MAC. i K.A believe that it is possible to frame rules Philadelphia and regulations that will accomplish that Evening Times purpose. There will always be great bat- ters, medium batters and mediocre batters. It is in the nature of the game. The great batter cannot be hand- cuffed by legislation, the medium batter might be able to use it, but to-

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.....L. p\_ .., ..,~ . . . VU) m jVu, u-a D-y.U-piEtUtZtR U:UIUUUL, WILII poor pitching, slovenly fielding and a general lack of headwork and good tactics. This kind of a game is quickly dismissed with an invidious, "it was awful" or "both teams played like dubs." The 2 to 1 game, how- ever, puts the cigar store orators in motion at night, when the game is played over again, and the performance of the pitcher in fanning the third batsman with the bases full or the feat of the home player in

1. Mc(Ican: 2 M.itchell: '-. Ili(I itzell: 4. Pasrkcr. A GROUP OF CINCINNATI PLAYERS, 1910. Conlon, Photo.

SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. 31 deciding victory with a timely single, is narrated in all its ecstatic details by the colorado maduro Demosthenes. To introduce

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legislation that would strengthen the attack out of all proportion to the defense would give us 15 to 11 Base Ball every day. From a scientific, thinking sport, Base Ball would degenerate into an aimless clash of brute force. And what about the supremacy of the pitchers, when the managers of more than twelve big league clubs right to-day are bending their knees to heaven for more curving manna ? Suggestion No. 1 would do nothing more than defeat the purpose of the rulemakers when they framed the foul strike section. It was done to prevent left-handed batsmen from purposely fouling off and dragging the game past the two-hour mark. Suggestions Nos. 2 and 3 are dynamite that, if enacted, will blow Base Ball back to the days when the box scores were as big as they are in , ricket matches. Personally I see no reason for changing J. ED. GRILLO the rules for the purpose of increasing the WA sh. ,ing o batting. I do not believe that the public is Washington clamoring for more batting. One hears no Star complaints about Base Ball as it is played to-day unless it is when there is a heavy hitting game, which usually brings with it a lot of ragged fielding. Under such conditions only does one hear the game referred to as being unsatisfactory. If, however, it is found that the batting should be increased the better system for doing it, in my opinion, would be to limit the number of called balls to three, for this change would surely increase the hitting and at the same time would not prolong the game, a point which should always be kept in mind. 000 1-The foul strike rule, in my judgment, a JACK RYDER has done as much as any other one thing to Cincinnati increase the general interest in Base Ball. In Cincinnati It has reduced the time of game from Enquirer fifteen minutes to half an hour on the average, and made the contest more lively and snappy. I think it would be a mistake to modify the present rule. 2L-Next to a batter fouling off ball after ball without penalty, the most tiresome thing in Base Ball is a constant procession of walkers to first base. Reducing the number of called balls would inevitably increase the number of walks. It might improve the chances of the base runners somewhat, by preventing the pitcher from pitching out, but the advantage would be more than offset by the increased number of bases on balls. The test of time has proven four balls to be the ideal number. 3-Giving each batter four strikes would lengthen the game, which is undesirable, and would probably result in the number of bases on balls being

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increased fully as much as the number of safe hits. The present system is eminently satisfactory to the fans who support the game and who are not clamoring for more batting. The assertion that batting is too light comes almost solely from Base Ball players and writers, not from the general public, which is perfectly satisfied with the game as it is. The only really practicable scheme to W. A. PH E LON increase batting without undue delay of the CinA. c inai game. in my opinion, is the reduction of Cincinnat called balls to three, retaining the foul Times-Star strike rule unaltered. Opponents of a three-ball rule maintain that it will result in too many passes. thus unduly delaying the battle. They made the same objection when the number was cut from five to four, but no remarkable increase in the number of passes resulted.

A GROUI OF CIN(INNATI ILAYEI.S. (I' . C.(- )u Photo.

SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. 33 Pitchers at the present time waste ball after ball in "pitching out" for base runners, or in wide floaters which they think will deceive green batsmen into reaching far out in vain swings. Half the passes now issued are the result of the batsman outguessing the pitcher and refusing to hit at balls that were thrown purposely wide. A reduction to three balls would mean that the pitcher would have to send them right across the plate and cut out the intentional wide ones. This would mean both better batting and better base running, while the increase in the number of free passes would be not over 5 to 10 per cent., even with the most unsteady pitchers. Three balls and three strikes is well M. TOWNSEND' worthy of a year's trial. There's a balance Cincinnati and a poise about three-and-three which Cinilna appeals to sportsmen. The "three-and-three" Commercial-Tribune rule would stimulate batting and base run- ning. The pitcher couldn't waste so many balls trying to catch base stealers or trying to inveigle batsmen into biting at bad balls. If the "three-and-three" amendment doesn't work well it can be erased at the end of one playing season. Base Ball rules aren't letter perfect. Experimenting improves the game. During the evolution of the "only sport," changes will suggest themselves from year to year and progressive Base Ball men must have the nerve to incor- porate them in the code. Had the ultra-conservatives had their way, the foul-strike

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rule would never have been adopted. No single alteration has done so much to popularize the people's sport. Like the foul strike rule, the three-balls-and- three-strikes rule will quicken the action of the game. The American people certainly do love action. The "four strike" and "two foul strike" suggestions lengthen the game, so cannot be seriously considered. Base Ball is the busy business man's sport and he wouldn't approve of a change which would drag out the diamond action ten or fifteen minutes. His wife won't let him get home to a cold supper. Call only the first foul a strike. This F. W. ROSTOCK would practically give the batsman an Cincinnati extra strike, without imposing a handicap on the pitcher. I think the four-ball rule Post is essential to the development of inside play. It gives the pitcher an opportunity to pitch away from as well as to the batsman. Unless this change is considered I would suggest that the rules remain unchanged. Base Ball could be greatly improved, in H. G. SALSINGER my opinion, if the foul strike rule was HA, SDetroit entirely abolished. Let the batter foul as Detroi many as he likes. Count only the natural News strikes. Jim Hart, former chief of the Chicago team, was directly responsible for this change in batting rules. Hart's campaign was prompted by the work of Hughie Jennings, B-II Dahlen, John J. McGraw, Billy Hamilton and Roy Thomas. These players had great success in fouling off balls. McGraw could cut them down third base territory four and five inches outside the foul line. One day in Chicago Da .ie\_?1 fouled thirteen balls in succession, then walked. This performance - 4aid to have been the straw that broke the camel's back. Howev---%. -there were only few players who had the ability to foul off bals i'--cutivelyl without placing themselves in danger of being retired. - i, rule was made to act on everybody where the parent of the rule sci,:g;! %- stop but a few. Batting has improved :`the then, at least many maintain it has, but there wold be few moe hn- 1j could be depended on to get down the

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SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. 35 art of fouling off balls to as fine a system as McGraw, Jennings, Dahlen, Hamilton and Thomas had it. The return to the old plan would not mean much more time for playing a game and it would help batting wonderfully.



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It is true that calling but three balls would cut down the time, still in the average game it would rob the patron of considerable playing which he pays to see. Calling but one a strike and letting the batter foul off as many as he likes or increasing the number of strikes to four would not be with the same advantages that the old rule offered. The spectator would not get as much out of a game as he would if only natural strikes were considered. t 000 In commenting on any proposed changes HARRY N EILY in Base Ball rules two things are to be a aDetroit .p taken into consideration. First, the mag- .lDetroit hitt a nates will not change the rules; second, the Times public does not care particularly about more hitting. 'In the first instance the magnates have found that Base Ball as con- ducted to-day is profitable and that it satisfies thousands of fans. That is enough for them. In the second, the public has come to appreciate good pitching and effective battery work to a degree that it is doubtful if any increase in batting would meet popular approval. This is essen- tially an age of hustle and any increase of batting would lengthen games. In the American League, particularly, officials and umpires have worked hard in recent years to cut down games to about 1 hour 45 minutes each. and a fast, snappy contest seems to hit the popular fancy best. In a game filled with hitting and much scoring the net results of any one run decrease in value and in the mass of events the average spectator is lost. Limiting the number of called balls to three certainly would materially increase the number of batsmen who become base runners, and if more scoring were desired that change would bring it about. I can see no particular advantage in increasing the number of strikes to four, as com- paratively few men strike out anyway. This change would give the batter some advantage he does not now enjoy, but the evil effects of pro- longing contests beyond the mean time now necessary would, in my opinion, more than offset the advantages to be gained. 000 BRICE HOSKINS I do not favor any of the proposed changes in the Base Ball rules, except that of limit- St. Louis Star ing the number of called balls to three. 000 offfp~ hnseThe American public wants to see hitting BRUCE DAN IE LS more than any one other thing at a Base Ball .DANESStrk- i t game. The present rules cut down hitting; Detroit therefore, I am in favor of the first change News suggested by you. By gaining two unnatural strikes on a batter, the pitcher is given an unfair advantage. The batter is



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robbed of an even break; his chances of getting a hit or hitting the ball into fair territory are therefore lessened. By cutting down the hitting in this way the game is robbed of many of the sensational fielding chances that were afforded under the old rules. No pitchers' battle is as interesting as one in which there is plenty of hitting and in which both sides are contributing their share of the bingles. Furthermore, there is only one psychological moment when a strike-out is appreciated by a Base Ball crowd, and that moment is \* hen the bases are full.

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-, Bresnanan; ', Ellis; 3, Phelps; 4, Evans. A GROUP OF ST. LOUIS NATIONALS, 1910. Conlon, Photo.

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.. ,, U -ilU . . iaust-r; . ulo\wrey; 4. Huggins. A GROUP OF ST. LOUIS NATIONALS, 1910. Conlon, Photo.)

semi-pro team and win a championship. The pitchers must be handi- capped. Limit the number of called balls to three. 0 00 Personally I have no desire to see any RALPH STICKLE changes made in the present batting rules and I do not believe there is any feeling Cleveland among the fans in favor of a change. News Undoubtedly, any or all of the changes sug- gested in your letter of November 15 would increase the batting, but they would also increase the length of the game, something the fans do not want. The pitcher and fielders labor under enough handicaps as it is. A change in the batting rules would also establish a new standard by which to judge batters. Why not con- tinue to gauge the batsman by the standards that have prevailed for several years? If the batter is permitted to foul the ball ED. F. BANG as often as he pleases after the first strike Cevaland the games will be from ten to fifteen min- Cleveland utes longer. By limiting the number of

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News called balls to three, more men would walk to first, which would be a hardship on the pitcher. Besides, the layman fan hates a base on balls almost as much as a defeat. By increasing the number of strikes to four the time of play would be materially lengthened, and everybody knows that the games are too long now.

JL 1 urLleAe JIU 111 n llllthe llae' cltles. p NO one can deny one of them the credit their due for their insistence in maintaining a place at the front. Observant analysis of opportunity will always tell the tale of defeat and correlatively will establish the reasons for victory. Hence, in looking over the outcome of the National League race in 1910, and marking the progress of time by the incidents of the campaign of the clubs, it is not difficult to gather in brief the principal points by which the Chicagos were again enabled to establish their claim to the championship. First -of all the early season success of the Pittsburg club was not of the standard which it should have been for Pittsburg to win a double championship. The team did not start as it needed to start if it expected to have reserve winnings upon which to fall when the contest naturally became harder. Had Pittsburg been leading by a comfortable margin on the Fourth of July the very fact of success to that period might have given the players such confidence that they would have worked with greater energy as the season waned, for it is a well-known fact that any combination of athletes, assuredly ahead, pulls together smoother and with less friction than the team which is worrying about what it has lost by weakness, or failed to gain at crucial moments. Chicago struck hard when opportunity offered and never harder or with more success than when playing the New York team. Indeed, the history of the campaign between Chicago and New - York throughout the season was one which involved Chicago's

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1, Herzog; 2, Sharpe; 3, Beck; 4, Collins. A GROUP OF BOSTON NATIONALS, 1910. Conlon, Photo.

did not follow it up throughout the season. Philadelphia, which had been picked as possible championship material, did not come up to expectations. There was laxity on the part of the players, in the Philadelphia club. Some of them did not behave themselves as men should who are part of an organization of the importance of the National League, and the president of the club finally saw fit to reprimand his players openly and punish them as he deemed proper. Cincinnati was a little disappointed at not4,, with a higher percentage, and perhaps would if the 6 losers of the team had not been such failures. It was a bitter development to Griffith that the men upon whom he had counted the most should have suffered for a great part of the season with sore arms. Brooklyn did fairly well, considering that Dahlen practically reconstructed the team, and Lake made much out of his little at Boston. No games were postponed on the opening day of the season. The winners on the first day were Brooklyn at Philadelphia, Boston at home against New York, Cincinnati at home against Chicago, and Pittsburgh at St. Louis against St. Louis. The surprises on the first day were Brooklyn's victory at Philadelphia and New York's defeat at Boston. The New York-Boston game ran into eleven innings. Ames was not hit safely until the seventh, but a run in the eighth, one in the ninth and another in the eleventh gave Boston the victory. Philadelphia made but two hits against Rucker, and did not score. The first half week in the race was distinctly in favor of Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, and Boston. The surprise was the poor showing made by the New York club, which did not seem to be able to get started after a season of fast work in the South. Boston won from New York twice and was the gainer. The second week of the championship race was more of a setback for St. Louis than any other team in the league. The Cardinals seemed unable to get any results from their pitchers' and as a team batted feebly. At the end of the week they were in the rear of the procession with only one game won out of seven. Philadelphia, playing against Boston and Brooklyn, had forged ahead steadily and was first in the race, with Pittsburgh a close second. The New York club had

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begun to play better and had gone ahead of both Cincinnati and Boston, which at one time led the metropolitan team. On April 30, New York, by a succession of victories over the Eastern clubs, had fought its way to second place in the race, Pittsburg leading by a very narrow margin. St. Louis had picked up over Boston and Brooklyn, and was sixth, Brooklyn having dropped to the end of the procession, with Boston just half a game better off. In third Philadelphia, which had led part of the month, was placed, New York having beaten the Quakers out of their position, and Chicago had fought into the first division, ousting Cincinnati from the place. On April 25 Brldwell, Doyle, Merkle, Devlin, and Meyers made a triple play for the Giants on the Polo Grounds against Brooklyn.

A GROUP OF PHILADELPHIA ATHLETICS, WORLD'S CHAMPIONS, 1910. Conlon, Photo.

SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. 49 New York played a hard-fought game against Philadelphia on April 28. It lasted thirteen innings, and the Giants won -with three singles and Doyle's double. At Boston, on April 28, Brooklyn made a triple play, the second of the season in the National League. Five of the Brooklyns participated in the play and it checked a rally by the Boston team. With the preliminary skirmishes of April completed and the usual number of postponed games to be faced, owing to the showers of the vernal season, the teams began to line up for the real work of the year, some feeling an added amount of confidence as their players began to liven up after the relaxation which usually follows the first severe course of training. On the first day of May New York slipped into the lead in the race. It was true that they were not to hold the position long, yet had the Pittsburg and the Chicagos been more observant of the situation they might have noted at that moment that the New Yorks were not a team with which to trifle. Chicago was struggling on, doing its best to overcome a severe handicap of bad weather-and bad Base Ball-and showed so little promise that some of the more optimistic critics in other Western cities than Chicago were inclined to believe that the once champions were too weak to be considered pennant factors and began to count them out. It was decidedly too premature, as was subsequently proved. St. Louis was making a better showing, and

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although success was not to be permanent, the St. Louis players did so well that they swung the Base Ball public in their city strongly in support of their claims to a place in the race. Philadelphia played capitally. In fact the Philadelphia club played better than it did during almost any brief period of the season. With fair success abroad the team, under its new manager, pushed its way so cleverly up the ladder that on May 15 it was tied with Pittsburg for first place, each team having twelve games won and eight lost. It was the crowning success of Philadelphia for the year, and it came much too early. If only it had been in the latter part of the season there is no telling as to what heights of rapture Philadelphia Base Ball enthusiasts might have ascended with two teams in the major leagues leading in the struggles for a pennant. It was in the early part of the month of May that the Pittsburgs played in something of their needed form. Against Chicago they were not always successful, but they were so much better than the Chicago players that they were one of the factors ~ . which aided in keeping the Chicagos in the second division. With the end of the series between West against West and East against East began a change in the aspect of the percentage table. The New Yorks, a successful nine against Brooklyn and Philadelphia, had advanced finely. Their last game in their own city, played on a Saturday afternoon, was a victory. They left that night to play their first Western series in Chicago. It had been expected that Chicago, which had been making but an ordinary defense against Pittsburg, would be beaten badly by New York. Exactly the contrary was the result. In the first series of the New York players against their old rivals, the Eastern team lost three out of four games, and lost, too, because their pitchers were being batted hard. That was the beginning of the return to life of the Chicago team. From Chicago New York went to St. Louis and lost four games to the St. Louis team. It was something that had not happened since New York and St. Louis had been playing in the same

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SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. 51 league. In fact, it had been so long since St. Louis had scored a victory over New York in its own city that the success of the home team was made the theme of column after column of praise in the local newspapers.

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Among those who were beaten in this memorable series was Mathewson, who pitched poorly. Later he had his revenge, and plenty of it. The start which had been made by the Chicagos was what they needed to bend to their work with renewed energy, and from the time in which they faced New York for the first series of the year they began to play better ball. The result was that they were in the lead in the race on the first day of June, after their case had been diagnosed as hopeless by more than one of the Base Ball critics. Strangely enough the New York team, in spite of the great set-back which it had encountered in the series in Chicago and St. Louis, picked up on the latter part of the Western trip, and against its Eastern adversaries, so that on June 1 New York was second in the race, and only 25 points behind Chicago. Pittsburg had dropped to third place. That was ominous, and the Pittsburg enthusiasts began to urge that the team must win more games if it expected to be a winner for two years in succession. As June dawned the Giants were just completing a spurt. On the first day of the month they won their eighth successive game. They began to threaten Chicago again and had passed Pittsburg. While there was no boastful air about the New York enthusiasts, they hoped against hope that the team had started a succession of victories which would place them in the lead. At this stage the Philadelphia club was made a target for public criticisms by the pointed rebuke of its president to some of his players, whom he publicly accused of not working at their best. He fined them heavily and insisted that their relapses from perfect training condition were responsible for the bad showing which Philadelphia was making after a good start. The New York players followed their eighth consecutive victory with a ninth and then lost to Cincinnati. It was not a very serious setback, except it made it more difficult for the New Yorks to catch the Chicagos, who, now that they had gained the lead, played with energy to hold it. On the fifteenth day of June, Cole, pitcher for Chicago, lost his first game of the year. He had been doing brave work for his team. So brave indeed, that it is quite probable the Chicagos might not have won the championship without him. When the middle of the month had arrived the positions of the clubs in the race were virtually the same, with the exception of Pittsburg. The champions had dropped below Cincinnati and were fourth in the contest. At the end of the month, and with the beginning of July in sight, there was

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little difference in the relative distances between the leaders, so far as percentage was concerned, and no difference in position, except that Pittsburg had pulled back into third place and Cincinnati was again fourth. On June 30 the championship pennant was raised in Pittsburg. Not only was it a pennant, emblematic of the championship of the league, but it was a token that the Pittsburgs were world's champions. When it floated to the breeze there were some pessimistic Pittsburg enthusiasts who remarked that it was the last pennant which Pittsburg would see for another term of years. To the extent of one year at least the prophecy was true. The first two weeks of July were uneventful. It is true that some rather odd games were played. For instance, the New York

1, Cree; 2, Daniels; 3, Sweeney; 4, Chase. A GROUP OF NEW YORK AMERICANS, 1910. Conlon, Photo.

SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. 53 club won a peculiar game from Boston. After going for eight innings with but one hit, Snodgrass singled, Doyle tripled and Becker hit for a home run in the ninth inning, tying the score for the New York players, and in the fourteenth inning, with a fusilade of hits, the New Yorks made five runs and won. Neither Chicago, Pittsburg nor New York were playing sensational ball. All three were going at their best paces, quite well extended, and doing the best that they could, but not one of the three was capable of making a spurt which would either put Chicago so far in the lead that it could not be overtaken, or make it possible for Pittsburg or New York to overtake the leaders and pass them. Perhaps it is well to insert a parenthetical clause at this point calling attention to the fact that on or about July 14 the New Yorks did have a chance, by making a clean sweep against the Chicagos in a series which was played between the clubs on the Chicago grounds, of taking the lead, but although New York began well in a loosely played game, which was one of the freest hitting contests of the year, the players could not wrest the lead from their adversaries at a moment which might have turned all the trend of battle for the time being. After leaving Chicago the New Yorks were only moderately successful at the first stop, Pittsburg, and annoyed by the unwillingness of Raymond, a (pitcher from whom much had been expected to keep in good form, John

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J. McGraw finally suspended him indefinitely on July 22. Raymond's suspension was probably responsible for bringing more rapidly to the front the work of Crandall, who began to be one of the most successful of the New York pitchers. In Chicago Chance, manager of the team, was beginning to obtain better results from some of his veteran pitchers. Their inability to play as well as they had in the past had bothered him at the start of the season, but they were up to their best standard about the middle of July, and from that time until the end of the month Chicago added success after success until the team had quite run away from New York. At the end of July, instead of the difference in percentage being about twenty-five points, as it had been for a long succession of weeks, the Chicagos led New York, which was in second place, by 77 points, and experienced Base Ball men began to reason with justification that the result of the National League race was well in sight unless the Chicago club should happen to be crippled between that time and the end of the Base Ball year. So it proved to be. This advantage, which had largely been gained on the home ground of the former champions, never was relinquished to the end of the season, nor was there any time in which Chicago was in any danger of losing the pennant, except by injury to three or four players, or by a slump which would be without equal in the history of Base Ball. For that reason the story of Chicago's part in the race ends with the end of the month of July. Not that the club was not compelled to play as best it knew how until the end of the season, for it would be possible to lose the championship after it seemed to have been won, but by continuing the pace with which it was traveling it simply made it impossible for either New York or Pittsburg to overtake it. By the middle of September the Chicagos were in the lead by 100 points, yet there were so many postponed games to be played, particularly by the New York team, that the Western players could not be hailed as real championship winners in spite of the fact that it was quite evident they had the pennant won.

SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. 5i Because of this unusual excess of postponed games it was not until October 2 that the Chicagos had 'the pennant firmly in their grasp. They beat Cincinnati on, -that date and there was no longer any doubt as to



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where the flag would fly in 1911. While Chicago had found it only necessary to continue its average of victories the New York and Pittsburg teams were having a pretty fight on their hands for second place in the race. After the New York players had visited St. Louis in July and until the latter part of August they fell behind. They did not play up to their own standard. As a matter of fact they were the poorest winning team away from home that McGraw had ever had under his management as a New York leader. Poor pitching was partly responsible for it, and it so happened that two or three of the most reliable men of the team were unfortunate enough to be taken ill while away from home, and were quite without worth to the club. Mathewson was ill during one of the most important series, and Wiltse was hit a severe blow on the arm during one of the Pittsburg games which affected his work for the remainder of the year. By the end of August Pittsburg had overtaken the New York club and passed it. Pittsburg's lead was small, only seventeen percentage points, but it was enough to worry the New York players, who were eager to finish behind Chicago. As late as the middle of September the New York team had not been able to overtake Pittsburg and oust it from second place, but the New York players had reduced Pittsburg's lead to nine points, instead of seventeen, and it began to look as if New York's ambition were about to be realized. At this period of the race the New Yorks were scheduled for a long season of postponed games on their own grounds. Among other opponents they had the Pittsburg club for six games in succession. New York had the advantage in the series and began to draw away from the 1909 champions. It was not until October 6 that the New York players were positively in second place, Pittsburg hanging grimly on, determined, if possible, to be second, even though the championship was lost. It was hardly to be classed as the most sensational race in the history of the National League, for that beautiful three-cornered fight between Chicago, New York and Pittsburg in 1908 will always be accepted as the criterion of competition in a major organization. . . On the other hand, it can be described as a race for the championship in which persistent effort won. ;If-, the Chicago players, after their very bad start, and after the rather poor showing which had been made by some of them in 1909, had stopped trying at the end of June, they would not have been winners of the championship in

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October. That the Pittsburg team was too much satisfied with itself and the victim of over-confidence is certain. One -or two of the younger players of the team, perhaps more, had appraised their personal value too highly. Possibly they' had not meant to be egotistical, but there was evidence that they lived in daily expecta- tion of seeing Pittsburg leap to the front and beat both New York and Chicago. They slept during the "months of May and June, when they should have been hardest at work, and when they awakened they found that Chicago was so far ahead of them that their last chance to win out was gone. Then the younger players, who were of opinion that any time they buckled down to work they could easily win, discovered that it really made little difference whether they buckled down to work or not. Their knack of play- ing winning ball had been lost.

1, McIntyre; 2, Moriarty; 3, Bush; 4, Cobb. A GROUP OF DETROIT PLAYERS, 1910. Conlon, Photo. {

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-L, iraw1iuru , S ummers; 0, iMullen; 4, Schmidt. A GROUP OF DETROIT PLAYERS, 1910. Conlon, Photo.

umcinnat ..... 60 59 504 Boston .....43 78 .355 FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER  
15. Chicago ..... 87 40 .685 Cincinnati ..... 67 68 .496 Pittsburg ..... 78  
55 .586 St. Louis ..... 53 75 .414 New York ..... 75 55 .577 Brooklyn .....  
52 79 .397 Philadelphia ..... 68 65 .511 Boston ..... 45 88 .338 FOR THE WEEK  
ENDING SEPTEMBER 30. Chicago ..... 94.. 47 .667 Cincinhati ..... 73 75 .493  
New York ..... 86 59 .593 St. Louis ..... 59 83 .415 Pittsburg ..... 83 62 .572  
Brooklyn ..... 60 86 .411 Philadelphia ,..... 74 71 -.510 Boston ..... 50 96 .342  
FINAL STANDING NATIONAL LEAGUE RACE. Clubs. Chic. N.Y. Pitts. Phila. Cm. Bkln.  
St.L. Bos. Won. P.C. Chicago .., 14 12 14 16 16 15 17 104 .676 New York..... 8 ..  
12 15 14 14 12 16 91 Pittsburg..... 10 10 11 12 12 17 14 86 .512 Philadelphia..... 8 7 11  
12 13 10 17 78 .510 Cincinnati..... 6 8 10 10 .. 15 12 14 75 .487 Brooklyn.. 8 10 9 7 12 12

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64 .416 St. Louis ..... 7 10 4 12 10 10 .. 10 63 .412 Boston..... 5 6 8- 4 8 10 12 53  
-.346 Lost..... 50 63 67 75 79 90 90 100 614

I, Hooper; ', Wagner; 3, Speaker; 4, Stahl. A GROUP OF BOSTON AMERICANS, 1910.  
Conlon, Photo.

-- " \_\_\_\_\_ - \_ - \_ \_ \_\_\_\_ 1. ,\_3 ~~l y oul r p re~~sen w~ ..to its readers a portrait gallery which comprises the faces of all of the major league players who were prominent in the contests of 1910. In conjunction with this is a brief narration of the principal causes for victory or defeat which had immediate bearing on the struggle which was made by each major league team. In concise form are given such records as are of immediate value to every student of Base Ball, including the club's percentage of victories and defeats and the records which were made by those pitchers upon whom the burden of carrying the season's task fell hardest. The portraits and the individual club stories on the succeeding pages will be found of unusual value in the future when those who were witnesses of the two great races for the championships of the two major leagues are in search of historical information for the purposes of reference. The story of the Athletics, champions of the world and cham. pions of the American League, is one of the most interesting In the annals of professional Base Ball. This organization, steadily built up from material which had been discovered by its capable manager, Connie Mack, in the various minor leagues of the United States, unquestionably was one of the surprises of Base Ball his- tory and the return to expert form which was made by Bender and the sensational work of Collins at second base will always be accorded among the great performances of professional sport. There is a capital pictorial presentation of the members of the Chicago National League club, who, after a year's interim' in which they had been beaten by the Pittsburgs for the penznant, regained races for the National League championship. Those who had asserted with conviction that the famous infleld made up of Stein- feldt, Tinker, Evers and Chance had played its last effective game of Base Ball were forced to qualify their comment on the Chicago veterans when, in the middle of the season, those men, with all the fire and accuracy which had made them expert ball players in the past,~ swept everything before

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them and obtained such a lead closest rivals, to overtake them. Two other clubs of the major leagues were always conspicuous throughout the 1910 races for the pennant. These belonged to a;New York, each league having a successful combination. In the National team Merkle, Devore, Drucke, Meyers and Snod- grass advanced so rapidly in their calling that it was largely through the work of these younger players the Giants were able to make their keen struggle for a place in the race. There was no Base Ball enthusiast during the season of 1910 who -did not hear the name of Ford. The wonderful young pitcher of the New York American League club was the mainstay of the team and the inability of almost every Base Ball club in his own organi- zation to ba~t his curves successfully was one of the important factors of his club's success. The portraits on the followingae were taken by Paul Thompson, New York (copyrighted, 1910) ;C.M Conlon, New York; Pictorial News, New York; Van~eyen, Cleveland, and Homner, Boston.

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who were most intimately concerned in its welfare. Miller, the second baseman whose grand work with the bat in 1909 had done so much to assist the Pittsburgs in capturing a pennant, fell far short of the mark which he had established for him- self in the year preceding. Illness was attributed to his lack of success, and on top of that Wagner, the sterling performer at shortstop, was not in the best of health for some part of the season. At times the team batted with the effectiveness which had earned it one champion- ship and followed this by a weak display of work with the bat which told heavily against its chances. The weakness in the pitch- ing department was quickly perceived by the manage- ment, which undertook to strengthen that portion of the game by securing pitcher White from Boston, who did excellent work some of the time, but toward the latter part of the season was bat- ted quite freely, in part due to a sore arm, of which he did not

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complain, and pluck- ily stuck to his work. Pittsburg did not develop any extraordinary young players, but at times Camp- bell had opportunity to prove his effectiveness as a batter and McKechnie worked well enough on the infield to demonstrate that he is bet- ter than the ordinary minor league player who is pressed into the major organizations.

PHILADELPHIA National League Won 78, lost 75, percentage .510. PITCHERS' RECORD. Won. Lost. Brennan ..... 2 0 McQuillan ..... 9 6 M oore ..... 22 15 Ewing ... ..... 16 14 Foxein . ..... 5 5 Moren . ..... 13 14 Stack ..... 6 7 Schettler ..... 2 6 Scattering games were won and 1 st by ,ther pitchers and the record of Foxen includes the games with both Philadel- phia and Chicago. Perhaps no club in the National League had its "ups and downs" with more regu- larity than Philadelphia. Early in the season the play- ers were doing so well that at one time P'iladelphia was first in the race. Infortunately for the Phil- adelphias, there seemed to be a disposition on the part of some of the players to take the matter of winning a pen- nant as somlething more of a joke than stern business reality. The team suffered in conselquence and dropped from its high estate to one of more lowly (position in the second division. It was a severe blow to Dooin. who was trying to make his- reputation as man- ager, but the courage of the young man was indomitable. and in spite of all the vexa- tions and trials which are

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-- tt- ..... 1 14 Burns ..... 8 12 Scattering games were won and lost by other pitchers. It is no difficult matter to account for a geat deal of the poor snowing which was made by the Cincinnati team from time to time. The pitchers were far from com- ing up to expectations. .At the beginning of the season Griffith seemed to be confi- dent that he had a pitching corps which would be effect- ive throughout the year. Unfortunately for him, one or two of his pitchers devel- oped sore arms. Fromme, from whom much had been anticipated, was incapaci- tated for the greater part of the summer. Indeed he was unable to do anything effect- ive until nearly the close of the year and by that time Cincinnati's chances to oc- cupy a prominent position in the race had gone glimmer- ing.

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Other pitchers of the Cincinnati club seemed to have great trouble to secure control of the ball and Griffith was afraid to use them in the box. Occasionally he

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vv C, -uP ..... -1 A, Hughes ..... 7 9 Manning ..... ' 2 4 Scattering games were won and lost by other pitchers. No one is likely to dispute that the New York club was one of the sensations of the season. At the beginning of the Base Ball year it was not rated high by those who had given the study of the season some attention. Very likely this was due to the fact that no one in forecasting probabilities had assumed such strength for the pitching staff of the team as was found to exist when the clubs were in full action on the diamond. That being the case, attention naturally is riveted upon the most successful pitcher for the club during the year, Russell Ford. It was his first complete season in major league company. He had been under contract with the club prior to 1910, but he had not been given an opportunity to demonstrate his actual worth on the diamond against major league clubs, because it was deemed that he lacked experience.

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His pitching not only had the merit of being strong enough and expert enough to be a winning factor for his team, but other teams found it almost out of the question to bat him with any degree of assurance. The title of "Mathewson of the American League" was very well put when it was registered opposite his name. Ford was quite ably assisted in the pitching department by Quinn, Vaughn and Warhop, willing workers, and toward the latter part of the season Fisher, a youngster who had been secured from Hartford, began to show his stability as a pitcher. The batting was not always effective and the infield was changed at various times, but on the whole the men were fair run-getters and good fielders. The team did not get through the season without a change in managers. George Stallings, who had directed the players from the first game, practically was deposed before the year was over, although he was paid in full for his services. Chase, first baseman of the team, was made manager. At the time that the change was made it was assured that Philadelphia would win the championship. so the new arrangement had no effect on the playing capacity of the men. As a matter of record they succeeded quite as well under one manager as the other.

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..... -L LU~N b IIF' the players of the highest honors which could fall to them for the year. Carrigan caught an average game behind the bat. Some days he was one of the best defensive men on the team and on others he was less certain in his ability to prevent bases from being scored against him.

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^ P2 LDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. 95 American League Season of 1910 \_iY  
IRVING E. SANBORN, CHICAGO. Although the season of 1910 was not altogether devoid  
of sectional and individual disappointments, there probably was not a club owner or  
official in the American League who did not feel that the campaign which completed the  
first decade of its major career was more generally prosperous and successful than any  
of the previous ten years. In a Base Ball championship race there can be only one per-  
fectly happy and thoroughly satisfied competitor. That is the one who wins the pennant  
and all the attendant honors and perquisites. There must be seven more or less  
disappointed parties every year, because there are, perforce, seven losers for every  
winner under existing conditions. No one else can look back on the events of 1910 with  
quite so much justifiable pride and wholesouled delight as can Uncle Ben Shibe, veteran  
owner of the Philadelphia Athletics, but there was not a club official in the American  
League who could not find something to be thankful for when the season was over, if  
only that things did not break any worse for him individually. And there was not a man  
among them who was not glad, so long as it could not be his own team that won, to see  
the pennant go to Uncle Ben's team. Crowning their achievement of winning the American  
League title so decisively as to leave no doubt of their superiority in their own family with  
an equally decisive victory in the battle for the World's Championship, the Athletics gave  
every one connected with their league, from President Ban Johnson down to St. Louis'  
second assistant bat boy, cause for rejoicing. The victory of no other team in the circuit



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would have been more popular. With the possible exception of the Boston Red Sox, there was no aggregation of ball players last year anywhere nearly as popular throughout the country as the pupils of Cornelius McGillicuddy, manager de luxe. The pace they set for the other seven teams in their league was so warm that Detroit's three times champions of 1907, 1908 and 1909 were unable to hold on, and after the season was well under way there were only two occasions when Philadelphia's success was seriously threatened. Once early in June the New York team raised high hopes among the young league's Manhattan followers that at last there was a pennant coming to the Hilltop. Again early in the second half of the race Boston started a spurt which looked like a pennant clip and might have been if the Red Sox had been able to maintain it. But Connie Mack's men shook off each threatening opponent in turn and swung into the home stretch with a safe lead which was converted into a cinch several weeks before the finish line was reached. What disappointment was felt by the players and backers who were compelled to be content with subordinate positions in that runaway race was wiped out in great measure by the return of the World's Championship Pennant to the American League's side of the fence after it had decorated National League plants for three successive years. To achieve that triumph it was necessary for the champions of the younger organization to defeat a team of veterans generally thought to be unbeatable under pressure, and which, even in defeat, compelled from such brainy veterans as Fielder Jones and Charles A. Comiskey the tribute that it still was the most highly polished, smoothly working Base Ball machine ever put together.

1, Wood; 2, Lewis; 3, Purtell; 4, Carrigan. A GROUP OF BOSTON AMERICANS, 1910. Conlon, Photo.

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SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. 101 considered, and was the only team that disputed the lead with the Athletics after the race was well under way. This was another well balanced team, composed largely of young blood but with a sufficient infusion of veteran brains and experience to insure steadiness. But for the unfortunate break between Manager Stallings and Captain Hal Chase, who succeeded him in the management, there is no doubt the finish of the pennant race would have been closer. In spite of all drawbacks the Highlanders came second in the end after a hand to hand contest with Detroit and Boston for that honor. In Ford there was uncovered one of the season's best finds, while in Sweeney, Manager Stallings developed a catcher who gives every promise of becoming the leader of the country in that difficult position. Tall, rangy and fearless, he also possesses the coolness and the quick judgment so essential to the man on whom devolves the starting of every play that is made and every trick that is turned defensively. The Detroit team showed the effect of the wear and tear which time is bound to work in any team of champions. The infusion of new blood so necessary to maintain a championship gait was not continued as fast as it was in 1909. The Tigers started out in the spring as if they meant to win a fourth straight pennant more decisively than they had achieved any of their three. But at the outset they were playing only western teams which turned out to be the weaker section of the league. When they tackled the east with its fast young teams the Tigers began to tumble. They never were far out of the race, however, and finished as they began, strongly and still fighting. Near the end Detroit looked good for second prize but it was nosed out by the New York players who gave their new manager the best they had. There was an apparent slowing up among Detroit's veterans and when the team batting began to fall off the weakness already existing in the pitching staff became more apparent. Boston's Red Sox gave their new leader, Pat Donovan, lots of sleepless nights. The young blood of the team, after a second year's experience and with a star of Duffy Lewis' magnitude added to its roster, looked formidable enough. After a poor start the men gathered themselves together and hit the gait which set every one

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talking about them in mid-season. At one time in August the Red Sox traveled so fast it looked as if they might overcome the long lead established by the Athletics, and they were made strong favorites for the pennant even outside their own city. But the Bostonians played in flashes without that consistency which is indispensable to a championship outfit, and toward the end of the season came the disturbance which resulted in the loss of Harry Lord's services. The trade with Chicago, which filled the infield vacancy left by Lord, did not immediately strengthen the pitching staff, which has not been up to the standard of the rest of the team in recent years. At the end the Red Sox slumped back into fourth place after having run a good second for many weeks. Cleveland hung onto its veterans too long, as almost always happens in Base Ball, and did not begin replacing them early and often enough. The infield was Manager McGuire's most serious problem all the year, and the loss of the pitching of Addie Joss for nearly all the season proved a severe blow to the team's chances. Before the finish of the race the club's owners began building for the future and much improvement was effected. Threatened in mid-season with relegation to lower depths, the Clevelanders recovered and established themselves in fifth place long before the season ended. In the quest for young blood President Comiskey of the White Sox was one of the last to surrender belief in the ability of his veterans. Not until the end of 1909 did he begin seriously the

, lannenill; 2, "Young Cy" Young; 3, Dougherty; 4, Lord. A GROUP OF CHICAGO AMERICANS, 1910. Conlon, Photo.

: ~3.-ADING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. 103 work ot -.Midling his team and then he had to begin at the bottom. ' v:X; was one reason why Manager Duffy did not win an Ame 'ic :- -ague pennant last season. It would have been av miracle if hie had. The White Sox started the training season' with moro h-m fifty players, a few of them veterans and the rest gathered r.mi' l. -lifornia to Maine. The task of sifting the wheat from the l --nd of merely introducing those players to each other was - 'r one in itself. The work of welding the mass of new matcri.i :o a cohesive whole could only be started and it was demcns-r~i.u early in the race that not enough major league timber had ; obtained to go around. In consequence

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a new lot of yo-ur;- b i-l was demanded and secured for the coming year which mu l> :  
-,oted to another session of weeding and welding. To, have .i ; - . a team in one season  
such men as Harry Lord, Frank L:- :. ,;d Olmstead, Rollie Zeider and Charley Mullen spells  
success in itself, not to mention the other young men who have given promises which may  
be fulfilled in another year. James M'cAleer made a big hit in Washington with a team only  
slightly changed from that of the previous year. The addition of Elberfeld to the infield put  
ginger into the crew. Walter Johnson got a slow start in the spring but more than made  
up for it later on. His work alone was sufficient to keep the team well up in the second  
division for a greater part of the way and at one time it looked as if the tribe of McAleer  
actually meditated forcing some- one to make room for it in the first division. That was a  
novelty for Washington sufficient to cause the fans to warm up to the team in great shape  
and the warming was not seriously chilled by the slump at the finish which dropped the  
team back to seventh place. There never was much joy in St. Louis after the opening day  
of the season there. With a world of enthusiasm for the new man- ager, Jack O'Connor,  
a popular idol in the Mound City, the fans flocked to the opening game and were more  
deeply stirred by a victory for the Browns. For the next week it either rained or snowed  
in St. Louis, and not only chilled the ardor of the patrons but froze the arms of veterans  
and colts alike among the players. When Base Ball could be resumed the team left home  
shortly and slumped so hard that it never regained the public favor with which it started.  
Things went from bad to worse, with accident and sickness to help the downward course  
of the team, and it never had a chance to get out of last place. In the first fortnight or so  
of the championship battle the usual scramble occurred, but it required comparatively few  
days to sep- arate the contenders from the non-combatants. Detroit got away best of the  
lot because it was playing three of those second division teams in the early weeks of the  
race. It was noteworthy that by May 1 the league already was divided into sections which  
remained practically unchanged during the entire season. The four clubs in the second  
division stood exactly in the same positions on May 1 that they were to fill at the end of  
the race. At that time Boston also occupied the position in which it wound up and the three  
leading teams were the same as at the end but in different order. Detroit's lead did not

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last very long, for on May 2 the Athletics took it away from the three times champions who never again during the season appeared on the top round. For more than a month Philadelphia enjoyed undisputed possession of the front seat on the band wagon, while Detroit dropped back to third and then to fourth place during the first invasion of the east by the west. New York became the contending club during May and made the second best showing on the month's work, Philadelphia's being best. Detroit did better than Boston and Washington was fifth in the matter of games won and lost. Early in the month

1, Scott; 2. McColnno11: 3, Walsh 4. Zeicer. A GROLUP OF CIICAGO AMERIC'ANS, 1910. Conlon, Photo.

SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. 106 Cleveland made a spurt which carried it into the first division, displacing Boston for a few days, but by the time the McGuires got well into the east they were back on their permanent job of captaining the second division. The White Sox and Browns made a poor showing for the month. The month of June was an exciting period in the whole league. The early weeks were marked by a warm scrap between the Athletics and Highlanders for the lead. New York gained first place on June 5, relegating Philadelphia to second. Detroit then was third and Boston fourth. For eight days in succession New York led, then on the 13th was compelled to give way to the coming champions, but for two days only. June 15 saw the Highlanders in front of the procession once more. The next few days were crucial. June 16 put the Athletics ahead and they stuck there during the 17th and 18th. The 19th brought the Highlanders to the fore again and they managed to hang on through the 20th. But June 21, the longest day of the year, also was the saddest and gladdest. It marked the last day of joy for the New Yorkers and the beginning of a continuous feast of delight for Philadelphians who never again were obliged to see their Athletics below first place. The Mackmen set the pace from that day to the end of the world's series. June also was remarkable for the brace taken by the western teams. It furnished the unusual spectacle of six teams winning half or more than half their games during the month and all traveling along at practically the same gait. Detroit and Chicago won the largest number of games, fifteen apiece. Philadelphia won

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fourteen and New York and Boston thirteen each. July saw a new pennant contender begin to dawn on the horizon in the uniforms of the Red Sox. Boston made the best showing for this month and gained ground fast enough to engage in a hand to hand tussle with New York for second place. But the Athletics went along at an even gait and held the lead without dispute or worry all through the month. By the end of the period Boston was pretty well established in second position and was beginning to be considered dangerous in the land of the Quakers. The second division teams, after taking a brace in June, slumped back, making the month all in favor of the first division clubs. Boston made its strongest pennant bid early in August, but that month also saw the Athletics do a lot of playing on their own account. Connie Mack's men not only retained their lead, but led the league by a wide margin on games won during August. Boston retained second place from the beginning of the month until well into September, but apparently grew discouraged by Philadelphia's gait and slumped toward the end. Philadelphia continued to do the best work in September and kept right on drawing away from the rest. There was no doubt about the winner of the pennant after Labor Day, barring the proverbial railroad wreck, the Athletics putting their spikes into 'two out of every three games they played with great regularity. In this way Philadelphia absolutely cinched the pennant on September 20, but there was left a merry battle for second honors with New York, Boston and Detroit as contenders. That fight was so warm it lasted right up to the last week of the season. Cleveland's work ranked next to Philadelphia's during the month. The new blood infused into the team was beginning to be felt, and it enabled Cleveland to cinch fifth place beyond dispute before the month ended. The White Sox, also replenished with new men of ambition and entrenched on their own grounds, made a good showing for the month. Boston, shot to pieces by dissension, slumped woefully. In the final week New York was able to snatch second place

1, McBride; 2, Johnson; 3, Street; 4, Gessler. A GROUP OF WASHINGTON PLAYERS, 1910. Conlon, Photo.

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1, Cunningham; 2, Elberfeld; 3, Groom; 4, Milan. A GROUP OF WASHINGTON  
IPLAYERS, 1910. Conlon, Photo.

ZPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. 100 FOR THE WEEK ENDING  
JULY 31. Club. Won. Lost. PC. Club. Won. Lost. PC. Philadelphia ..... 60 30 .667  
Cleveland ..... 41 45 .477 Boston ..... 55 37 .598 Washington ..... 38 53 .418  
New York ..... 53 37'.589 Chicago ..... 35 55 .389 Detroit ..... 52 41 .559 St.  
Louis ..... 25 61 .291 j . FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 15. \* Philadelphia .....  
72 33 .686 Cleveland ..... 48 57 .451 Boston ..... 62 46 .574 Washington .....  
47 61 .435 Detroit ..... 59 48 .551 Chicago ..... 44 61 .419 New York .....  
59 49 .540 \$. Louis ..... 34 70 .327 A- f -FOR THE WEEK EtNDING AUGUST 31.  
- Philadelphia ..... 82 37 .689. Washington ..... 56 67 .455 Boston ..... 72  
49 .595 Cleveland ..... 51 68 .429 New York ..... 69 51 .575 Chicago .....  
46 71 .393 Detroit ..... 67 54 .554 St. Louis ..... 36 82 .305 FOR THE WEEK  
ENDING SEPTEMBER 15. Philadelphia ..... 62 40 .697 Cleveland ..... 60 74 .448 ,  
\* New York ..... 77 56 .579 Washington ..... 59 76 .437 Boston ..... 76 57 .571  
Chicago ..... 53 80 .398 Detroit ..... 77 58 .570 St. Louis ..... 41 94 .304 FOR  
THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 30. Philadelphia ..... 99 46 .683 Cleveland .....  
67 77 .465 New York ..... 82 62 .569 Washington ..... 64 82 .438 Detroit .....  
82 64 .562 Chicago ..... 64 83 .435 Boston ..... 80 66 .548 St. Louis .....  
45 103 .304 FINAL STANDING OF AMERICAN LEAGUE. Clubs. Ath. N.Y. Det. Bos.  
Clev. Chi. Wash. St.L. Won. P.C. Athletics . ..... . 12 13 19 14 14 17 102 .680 New  
York..... 9 .. 9 13 13 13 15 16 88 .583 Detroit..... 9 13 .. 10 13 13 13 15 86 .558  
Boston..... 4 9 12 . 14 10 16 16 81 .529 Cleveland..... 7 8 9 8 .. 12 9 18 71 .467  
Chicago..... 8 8 9 12 10 .. 9 12 68 .444 Washington ..... 6 7 9 6 13 13 13 66 .437 St.  
Louts ..... 5 6 7 6 4 10 9 .. 47 .305 Lost ..... 48 63 68 72 81 85 85 107 609 \* w -



CONNIE MACK, Manager Philadelphia Athletics, World's Champions.

great ability of the opposing combination. In preparing for the struggle, Manager Mack, of the Athletics, did not overlook a point and his team went into the series trained to the minute. The Cubs did not appear to take the situation so seriously. Several of them admitted that they had underestimated the strength of their rivals, a blunder which they realized too late and one for which no excuse can be found. The American League champions had proven their ability by mowing down all opposition in their organization and creating a new record for the American League by being the first team in ten years to win more than 98 games. They had 102 victories to 49 defeats. Manager Mack permitted his players to relax after winning the American League championship, and then, after a proper period of rest, "hardened" them for the meeting with the Cubs. The latter apparently let down after they saw they had the National League's bunting captured and they took things easy up to the time that they faced the Athletics. The week before the World's Series was the crucial one. During September efforts were made to advance certain dates for championship games in the National League in order that the World's

FRANK L. CHANCE, Manager of the Chicago National League Champions of 1910. Photo by Falk, Boston.

Manager Mack himself declared that "the series with the All-Stars was the 'salvation of the Athletics.'" The games between the Athletics and the All-Stars were played during the week before the World's Series, four taking place at Philadelphia and one at Washington. The All-Stars won the first four contests, but were shut out in the fifth. The members of the All-Stars, who played such an important part in deciding the World's Series, were: Manager James McAleer of Washington, Pitchers Walsh and White of Chicago and Johnson of Washington, Catchers Street of Washington and Sullivan of Chicago, First Baseman Stahl of Boston, Second Baseman Elberfeld of Washington, Shortstop McBride of Washington, Third Baseman Harry Lord of Chicago, and Outfielders Cobb of Detroit, Speaker of Boston, and Milan of Washington, with



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Schaeffer and Cunningham of Washington as substitutes. While the Athletics were "hardening" themselves for the blue ribbon event of the Base Ball world, the Cubs were apparently taking it easy. They had some off days and they played a few games with St. Louis. Two weeks before the World's Series started the Cubs met with a severe loss when Second Baseman Evers had his leg broken sliding to the home plate in a game at Cincinnati. It was expected that Zimmerman would fill in at this position admirably during the big games, owing to his ability as a batsman, but the series showed that Evers' place could not be filled so easily. The Cubs undoubtedly were weakened by the absence of Evers when they faced the Athletics. To offset this, the American League Champions also felt the absence of Oldring, their second best player in all-around ability, and Manager Mack was forced to use in four of the games one of his youngsters, Strunk, who had been out of the game during nearly all of the season owing to an injured knee. The batting of the American League team was terrific, and in the five games 20 of their 56 hits were for extra bases, the long drives including eighteen two-baggers, one three-bagger and one home run. Against this the Cubs made only 35 safe hits, eleven of which were two-baggers and one a three-bagger, their hits reaching a total of 48 bases as against 79 bases for the Athletics. In no instance was a player of either team prevented from getting a long drive by the crowd on the field. Indeed, the total bases were really kept down by the ground rules. At Chicago they were rather absurd and on some hits, which did not go among the spectators, the players were not permitted to make more than two bases. It was a curious condition that did not permit a batsman to get all the bases he could make on a drive into clear territory. An unfortunate incident was the ruling out of the first game at Chicago of Manager Chance, who protested against allowing Murphy a home run on a drive against a sign over the right-field bleachers. In team batting the Athletics outbatted their rivals by nearly fifty per cent., the figures being .317 to .221, while in fielding the Cubs had a slight advantage by .954 to .947.

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t-PV'LI J-I aA \_{iJLh truL;slUe IU U nome 01o the White Elephants all night. After daylight their number was increased every minute, until it became necessary to throw open the general admission gates half an hour before the scheduled time. The paid attendance was 26,891 and the total receipts \$37,424.50, exceeding the first day figures in 1905, when the Athletics played New York at Columbia Park, by 8,936 spectators and the receipts by \$24,687.75. The crowd expected a battle of twirlers and was disappointed, for Overall was driven off the rubber in three innings. To offset this, the spectators were agreeably surprised in the work of Thomas, catcher of Philadelphia, who had been generally figured as below the class of Kling. It was gratifying to Philadelphians that Thomas should exhibit such wonderful form. Thomas'

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SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE . 11 catching of Bender's delivery was perfect, and Schulte, who twice tried to steal second base, was each time thrown out, Collins handling the throws. Only one base was stolen by a Philadelphian, this being credited to Murphy, but Overall's pitch was so poor that Kling had no opportunity to throw. Bender's pitching was marvelous, and for eight innings Chicago had only twenty-four men at bat. During that time Schulte was the only National Leaguer to get on the bases. He did so in the first inning on a single to left field and in the fourth inning on a base on balls, but each time he was thrown out trying to steal second base. Scoring by the Athletics began in the second inning. Baker started the overthrow of Overall by opening with a two-bagger to left field, the ball rolling into the crowd, and Davis sacrificed. Murphy, who was the slugging hero of the series, made his first appearance at bat and scored Baker with a single to left field. Murphy surprised the Cubs and the spectators by stealing second base, no effort being made to head him off, as Overall's pitch was high and to the left of the plate. Barry's out advanced Murphy to third base and Overall showed still further signs of weakening by giving Thomas a base on balls. Bender sent a very fast, ugly bounding grounder to the right of Zimmerman, who could not hold the ball, and Murphy

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scored. Strunk ended the session with a fly, which Sheckard gathered in. The third inning ended Overall for the game, and he never appeared on the scene again during the series. Lord opened the attack this time. In his first time at bat, Lord had given Hofman a hard chance, but this time the batter sent a two-bagger to center field. Lord took third on Collins' sacrifice and scored on Baker's single. As was the case in the second inning, Baker's hit went to left field, completely surprising the Cubs, who had been expecting him to pull his drives to right field. McIntire took up the pitching burden for the Cubs in the fourth inning and for four innings not a hit was made off him, while he gave only two bases on balls. With two men out in the eighth inning, Collins received a base on balls, and in his efforts to catch Eddie off first base, McIntire threw wild, Collins taking third base. Then came the only hit made off McIntire, and it was the longest of the series. Baker drove the ball within a foot of the top of the right field fence, scoring Collins and netting himself a two-bagger. An idea of the length of this hit by Baker can be gathered from the fact that in the two years that Shibe Park has been in existence only two men have been able to put the ball over \* the right field fence, Baker doing so four times and Cree of New York once. For eight innings the Athletics' work had been nearly perfect in every respect, but a break came in the ninth. Tinker was the first man to face the apparently invincible Bender. Thomas ran back towards the grand stand and muffed Tinker's foul. Tinker then hit to center field for a single, it being the second safety of the game off the Indian twirler. Strunk permitted the ball to get away from him and Tinker had the distinction of being the first National Leaguer to reach second base. Kling followed with a single to center field, scoring Tinker. Beaumont, who batted for McIntire, was thrown out by Collins, and Sheckard struck out. Schulte was given a base on balls, but the game ended when Hofman forced Kling at third base by a grounder to Baker. Baker was the star of the day in the field and at bat, he making as many hits-three-as the entire Chicago team, and

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SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. 121 plays, and one, Tinker, was thrown out, Thomas to Collins, trying to steal second base. In five innings the Cubs had two men left each time; once they had three runners stranded, and once an inning closed with a runner on second base. Although Brown was not as effective as usual, scoring by the Athletics was kept down owing to there being at least one man out in five out of the first six innings before a man reached first base. As Baker, one of Mack's youngsters, was the star on Monday, so Collins, another of the Athletics' juveniles, was the principal figure in this affair. Collins gave a grand exhibition of all-around work. In the field, he handled four put-outs and six assists without the semblance of an error, and twice he captured fly balls, which he followed by doubling up base-runners, thus fairly smothering the Cubs' efforts to win out by aggressive work on the sacks. Collins also made three hits, two of which were two-baggers, and once he reached first base on four balls. He scored two of the Athletics' nine runs and drove in a pair of runs. Collins likewise distinguished himself by his work on the bases. Twice he stole second, although the Cubs had evidently prepared to trap him should he try to make the attempt. Chicago scored in the first inning, which, strange to say, was taken as a favorable omen by the Athletics. It appears that during the entire 1910 season, whenever a team scored on Coombs in the opening inning, he invariably won. Coombs was very wild at the start and gave Sheckard a base on balls. Schulte's fast grounder appeared destined to land safely in right field, but Collins ran towards the foul line, grabbed the ball, and, by a quick turn and a perfect throw to Barry, headed off Sheckard at second base. Hofman also drew four balls and the bases were filled on a single by Chance, which Baker knocked down, thus preventing the ball from going to the outfield. Zimmerman's sacrifice fly to Strunk scored Schulte and the other runners moved up on Strunk's throw to the plate. Steinfeldt failed in the crisis and was struck out by Coombs, ending the inning. The Athletics took the lead in the third inning, a bit of daring base running by Lord surprising the Cubs and the spectators, and putting the American Leaguers in the lead. Steinfeldt was given an error on a slow grounder by

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Thomas and Coombs struck out. Strunk got in a scratch infield single and was then forced at second base by Lord. With runners on third and first, and two out, Collins sent a fast grounder just inside the third base bag, which netted him a two-bagger. Thomas scored, and it was expected that Lord would stop at third base. Instead with the ball already on its road back to the infield, as the result of Sheckard's throw, Lord rounded the third base at top speed and kept on for the plate. Steinfeldt was evidently not thinking that Lord would try for home, and in his eagerness to head him off, the Cubs' third base- man dropped the throw and Lord tallied. The Cubs were never able to regain the lead, although they fought hard to do so. In the third inning their first two batsmen, Sheckard and Schulte, got on the bases, the former on a base on balls and the latter on a bunt, Davis dropping Coombs' throw. It looked like a great inning for Chicago, but Hofman lifted a fly to Davis, Chance struck out, and Lord gathered in Zimmerman's fly. In the fourth inning, Tinker, who singled to center field, found that Thomas' throwing arm had lost none of its power over- night, for Joe was thrown out trying to steal second base. In the home team's half of this inning, two outs were followed by

SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. 123 singles by Barry and Thomas, and Brown distinguished himself by striking out Coombs. The fifth inning appeared to be fraught with great scoring possibilities for Chicago, a double play, .however, preventing run- getting. Fumbles were charged against Coombs on grounders by Brown and Sheckard, and Schulte moved up the runners with a sacrifice. Hofman was given a base .on balls, filling the sacks with one out. Chance sent a high fly to Murphy, who, by a splendid throw to Thomas, doubled up Brown at the plate. The Athletics at once increased their lead. After Strunk struck out, Lord singled and was forced by Collins, who again set the crowd wild by stealing second base. He remained at the middle station while Baker was getting four balls, and came home when Davis singled to left field. On Sheckard's throw to the plate, Baker reached third and Davis second, but Murphy ended the inning by being thrown out by Tinker. The Cubs made another good start in the sixth inning, when Zimmerman drew a base on balls, but Collins dashed over towards first and gathered

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in Steinfeldt's fly and snapped the ball to Davis just in time to double up Zimmerman. It was another crusher to the hopes of the National. Leaguers, and the importance of the play was emphasized when Tinker, followed with! a two-bagger, but Kling's fly to Strunk stranded Joe at second base. Coombs made his best inning start of the day when he struck out Brown in the seventh, and he then proceeded to get into all kinds of trouble. Sheckard hit for two bases and Schulte sent a fly to Strunk. Hofman drew his third pass of the afternoon and Sheckard scored on Chance's single. Zimmerman ended the Cubs' hopes for a tie score by rolling a grounder to Collins, which forced out Chance at second base. Then came the greatest exhibition of batting ever seen in a World's Series game, even surpassing the memorable eighth inning between the Cubs and Detroit at Chicago in 1908, when Tinker's home run broke up a pitching duel between Donovan and Overall. Collins started the rally by getting a base on balls. Baker singled and Davis' two-bagger into the left field crowd scored Collins. Murphy followed with a drive which was almost the exact duplicate of that by Davis, and the latter and Baker crossed the plate. Barry sacrificed and Murphy came home when Thomas singled. Coombs' out advanced Thomas to second, and Ira scored on Strunk's two-bagger. The latter tallied when Sheckard muffed Lord's fly in left-center field. The inning ended with the Athletics showing a bunch of six runs and leading by 9 to 2, when Lord was thrown out, Kling to Tinker, trying to steal second base. Vw The Cubs again failed to rise to their opportunity in the eighth inning. Steinfeldt opened with a two-bagger and Baker gathered in Tinker's fly. Kling drew four balls, and Beaumont, who batted for Brown, struck out. Sheckard received his third pass of the game, filling the bases. The best that Hofman could do was a fly which Collins gathered in. Richie got his only chance of the series in this inning, when he blanked his opponents. Chicago got up another rally in the ninth inning. Hofman led off and scored on his single, Chance's out and 'Zimmerman's two-bagger. The best the next three batsmen could get. however, was a base on balls by Tinker, and thus end-d onre of the hardest hitting and most erratic pitching exhibitions ever witnessed in a World's Series. An odd feature was the fact that Chictgo's outfielders had only two opportunities to get fly balls, Sheckard muffing one and Hofman accepting the other:

I.

SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. 126 The official score: SECOND GAME.  
f ATHLETICS. CHICAGO. ' AB.R.H.P.A.E. Strunk, c. f ..... 5 1 2 4 0 0 Sheckard, 1.  
f ..... 1 1 0 1 1 Lord, 1. f ..... 5 1 1 0 0 Schulte, r. f ..... 3 1 0 0 0 Collins, 2b .....  
4 2 3 4 6 0 Hofman, c. f..... 2 1 1 1 0 0 Baker, 3b ..... 4 1 1 1 0 Chance, lb ..... 5  
0 2 1 4 0 0 Davis, lb . ..... 5 1 2 7 0 2 Zimmerman, 2b 3 0 1 1 2 0 Murphy, r. f ..... 4  
1 1 1 1 0 Steinfeldt, 3b. 5 0 1 0 2 2 IBarry, ss . ..... 3 0 1 3 1 0 Tinker, ss ..... 4  
0 2 3 4 0 Thomas, c ..... 3 2 2 6 1 0 Kling, c ..... 4 0 5 2 0 Coombs, p ..... 4 0 1  
0 1 2 Brown, p. 3 0 0 0 2 0 \*Beaumont ..... 1 0 0 0 0 0 Richie, p ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 A,  
Totals ..... 37 9 14 27 11 4 Totals ..... 31 3 8 24 13 3 \* Batted for Brown in eighth  
inning. Athletics ..... 0 0 2 0 1 0 6 0 x-9 Chicago ..... 1 0 0  
0 0 0 1-3 Left on bases-Chicago 14, Athletics 9. Two-base hits-Collins 2, Davis Murphy,  
Strunk, Tinker, Zimmerman, Sheckard, Steinfeldt. Sacrifice hits -Schulte 2, Sheckard,  
Barry. Sacrifice fly-Zimmerman. Stolen bases- Collins 2. Struck out-By Coombs, Steinfeldt,  
Chance, Kling, Brown, Beau- mont; total 5. By Brown, Strunk 3, Coombs 2, Barry 1; total  
6. Bases on balls-Off Coombs, Sheckard 3, Hofman 3, Zimmerman, Kling, Stein- feldt;  
total 9. Off Brown-Murphy, Baker, Thomas, Collins; total 4. Pitchers' record-Off Brown  
in 7 innings, 13 hits, 9 runs in 33 times at bat. Off Richie in 1 inning, 1 hit, 0 runs in 4  
times at bat. Double plays -Collins, Davis 2; Murphy, Thomas; Tinker, Chance. First on  
errors- Chicago 4. Fumbles and missed grounders-Coombs 2, Steinfeldt. Muffed fly ball-  
Sheckard. Dropped thrown ball-Davis 2, Steinfeldt. Umpire-- Rigler. Assistant umpire-  
Sheridan. Patrol umpires-O'Day and Con- nolly. Time of game-2.25. Official scorers-  
Richter and Spink. Weather- Clear and warm. Official attendance-24,597. 0 D 0 The  
teams, members of the National THIRD GAME Commission and newspaper writers left  
At Chicago, October 20 Philadelphia on the evening of October At C Aicago, October 0  
18, the National Commission's special Athletics 12, Chicago 5 running in two sections,  
and the trains reaching Chicago Wednesday afternoon. Manager Mack astonished even  
veteran followers of the game by sending Coombs in to pitch the first contest at Chicago,



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for the i ~ "Iron Man from Maine" had had only one day's rest, and that was largely spent in traveling from Philadelphia to Chicago. Coombs, after starting poorly, settled down and pitched far more effectively than he did two days before. A Manager Chance decided upon his third veteran twirler, Reulbach, who did not last as long as Overall did in the opening engagement, while McIntire, whose pitching had been so sensational on Monday, lasted only part of an inning, during which his curves were pounded hard. The Athletics' hitting during this game set a new mark for a World's Series event. They hammered the ball for fifteen hits, which included four two-baggers and a home run, giving them a total of 22 bases as against 14 hits for 19 bases on Tuesday. The Athletics opened the game by scoring a run, Strunk making the circuit on a pass, Lord's sacrifice and Baker's single, the latter being thrown out, Kling to Tinker, when he tried to steal second base. Coombs' first inning charm was working, for the Cubs also

t

SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. 127 scored a run. Sheckard made the circuit, after receiving four balls, on Schulte's two-bagger and Hofman's sacrifice fly. Thus, the opening inning was a stand-off, and the same was true of the second, during which each team scored twice. This inning ended Reulbach. Davis, the first man at bat, was given four balls. Murphy's out put Davis on second and Harry scored when Barry hit to left field for two bases. Thomas went out on a fly to Schulte, but Coombs landed on the ball for a two-bagger and Barry crossed the plate. The Cubs had reason to rejoice at their success in their half of the second inning. They thought they had finally solved Coombs' delivery, but the inning was really the last bad one that the "Iron Man" was destined to pitch during the series. With one out, Tinker, who was Chicago's batting star of the day, cracked out a two-bagger and took third on Kling's out. Beaumont got his third chance during the week as a "pinch" hitter. He went to bat for Reulbach and received a base on balls. Sheckard also drew a pass, filling the bases. Schulte, for the second time, landed on the ball for a two-bagger to left field, scoring Tinker and Beaumont. Hofman closed the inning, with each team having three runs to show, by striking out. , Then Coombs settled down and



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only three more hits were made off him during the afternoon. In the third, fourth, fifth and sixth innings, only three men faced him in each session. During that time only two men reached first base, Tinker, who singled, being doubled up when Kling hit to Barry, who made a wonderful stop and snap throw to Collins, who hustled the ball to Davis. Sheckard was also a victim in a double play when he was fooled by Barry and Collins on a fly which Hofman sent to Murphy. The game was decided in the third inning. McIntire took up the twirling for the Cubs and he was speedily sent into retirement.. Lord gave Sheckard a fly, and then it began to rain base hits. Collins singled down the third-base line, and he scored when Baker sent a terrific grounder through the infield, the ball bounding off Schulte's leg and Frank reaching third base. Davis was hit by a pitched ball and Murphy rapped the ball against a sign over the right field bleachers, scoring Baker, Davis and himself. Under the ground rules such a drive was a home run, but Manager Chance, who did not believe that the ball had struck the sign, but had dropped into the bleachers, protested so vigorously that Umpire Connolly, who was stationed in right field to watch for such hits, insisted that he leave the field, Archer going to first base. Pfiester, a "southpaw," then took McIntire's place, and he was greeted by a two-bagger by Barry, who scored on Tinker's fumble - of Thomas' grounder. A double play resulted from Coombs' grounder to Zimmerman and ended a rally which put the Athletics five runs to the good. Pfiester then settled down for a time, and ^ the Athletics netted only two singles off him during the next three innings. The seventh inning again saw the American League Champions break loose with a batting streak, four hits, a base on balls and two errors netting them four runs. The inning began auspiciously for the Cubs when Zimmerman went into the air and pulled down . Lord's line drive with one hand. Steinfeldt's fumble of Baker's grounder, Davis' single and Tinker's fumble of Murphy's grounder filled the bases. Barry came to time with his third hit of the game, a drive to left field, which scored Baker and Davis, put Murphy on third and sent the batsman to second base. Thomas drew four balls and Coombs scored Murphy and Barry with a single. Another single by Strunk again filled the bases, but Lord brought the inning to a close by being thr6wn out by Zimmerman.

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1, Stephens; 2, Hoffman; 3, Lake; 4, Peltz. A GROUP OF ST. LOUIS AMERICANS, 1910. Conlon, Photo.

SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. 131 game, according to the way the work of the pitchers is sized up in cold figures, but he twirled in grand style and he was taken off the rubber to permit a "pinch" hitter to bat rather than owing to any shortcomings on his part. Bender pitched for the Athletics. He was not so effective as he was on the opening occasion, but his excellent work kept his opponents on the short end of the score until the ninth inning. Then it was a case of do. or die for Chicago. They went in to bat out a victory and they did so by some fine hitting in the ninth and tenth innings, which drove the smallest crowd of the week, 19,150 spectators, into a frenzy of delight. The Cubs' victory Was well earned and they rallied just in time to prevent Phila- delphia from winning the series by four straight victories. Sheckard made a clean steal of second base, which was the best i bit of base-running done by a Chicago player up to that point. He scored one run himself and drove in the winning run with a single to center field and his three put-outs were made on difficult chances. While the Athletics were charged with three errors, none of them figured in the run-getting. Baker again shone a little more brilliantly than his team-mates. He led in the day's batting with three hits, one of which was a drive to left-center field on which he should have had three bases, but the ground rules held the hit down to a two-bagger, although no outsider touched the ball. His fielding was also of a high order, one of his plays in particular being as sensational as any during the series. In the ninth inning, with the score a tie, Chance on third base and two out, Baker ran over to one of the boxes, gauged a foul fly accurately, reached over into the box and captured the ball just as it was about to land on a spectator's head. Conditions which had prevailed during the week were largely reversed. The Cubs had only four men left on the bases, while the White Elephants had ten of their men stranded. Chicago took the lead in the opening inning. Sheckard drew a base on balls and stole second base while Schulte was striking

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out. Hofman's single scored Sheckard. Baker got Chance's grounder and threw to second base, forcing out Hofman. Collins claimed that Hofman interfered with him when he started to throw to first base, and as Umpire Rigler allowed the claim of interference, Chance was also called out. Baker was the only Philadelphian to get on the bases in the first two innings. and his attempt to steal second base resulted disastrously, as he was thrown out by Archer, Tinker making the play at the bag. Two men were out in Philadelphia's half of the third inning when Bender received a base on balls, and the "Chief" scored the tying run when Strunk hit to left-center for three bases. Strunk, however, over-slid third base and was called out.- The Athletics took the lead in the fourth inning. After Lord struck out, Collins singled and scored on Baker's drive to deep left-center field, the latter being allowed only two bases on the hit. Cole struck out Davis, and Murphy sent Baker across the plate with a two-bagger to left field. The Cubs got a run in their half of this inning. Schulte singled, took third on Hofman's single and scored on Chance's single. Zimmerman sent a grounder straight at Bender, who threw to Baker, forcing out Hofman, and Baker relayed the ball to Davis in time to double up the batsman. In the next four innings Chicago got only one runner as far as second base and only one hit, a single by Zimmerman. The Athletics, on the other hand, had seven men left on the circuit in these four innings, Cole being given excellent support by his team mates. As Kling batted for Cole in the eighth inning, Brown went in to

1, iri-ggs; ", ihartzell; 3, Wallace; 4, Stone. A GROUP OF ST. LOUIS AMERICANS, 1910. Conlon, Photo.

ptSch in the ninth session, a two-bagger by Davis being the only hit made off Mordecai while he was on the rubber. The Cubs touched off the fireworks in the ninth inning. With the score 3 to 2 in Philadelphia's favor, it looked like a clean sweep for the American Leaguers when Chicago went to bat. Schulte tried to "kill" the ball and he succeeded in driving it into the left-center field bleachers for a two-bagger. Hofman sacrificed. Chance tied the score by sending Schulte home with a three-base drive over Strunk's head. Pandemonium reigned within the park. Zimmerman tried to win the game right there,

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but Collins ran far back of second base and gathered in Heine's high fly, and then came Baker's sensational capture of Steinfeldt's foul. With one out in the tenth, Archer hit to left field for two bases, and Brown's out sent him to third base. Sheckard drove a single to center field, Archer scored, and the Cubs had broken their string of defeats. The official score: FOURTH GAME. CHICAGO. ATHLETICS. AB.R.H.P.A.E. AB.R.H.P.A.E. ::, ;-- , < l 1. f. .... 4 1 1 3 1 0 Strunk, c. f..... 5 0 2 2 0 0 r f..... 4 2 2 2 0 0 Lord , 1. f..... 5 0 0 1 0 , :.s ce. f ..... 3 0 2 1 0 0 Collins, 2b. .... 5 1 1 6 2 1 . lb ..... 4 0 2 1 0 2 0 Baker, 3b .....4 1 3 3 4 1 ; . - : --nan, 2b ....4 0 1 2 2 0 Davis, lb ..... 3 0 1 9 0 1 ~ -i -:lt, 3b .....4 0 0 2 4 0 Murphy, r. f .....4 0 2 1 0 0 i , ~s. . .... 3 0 0 1 3 0 Barry, ss .....4 0 0 2 1 2 :- c ..... 4 1 1 8 3 0, Thomas, c ..... 4 0 1 5 4 0 l ..... 2 0 0 1 3 0 Bender, p .....3 1 0 2 0 l F; ..... 10 0 0 1 1 . \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ | <' - ; ... \* ..... 1 0 0 0 0 0 Totals .....34 4 9 30 19 1 Totals .....37 3 11\*29 13 3 \* 'To out w hen winning run was scored in tenth inning. i t MKi'- b-ited for Cole in eighth inning; Kane ran for Kling. Chicag) . .... l 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 1-4 Atbletics ..... 0 0 1 2 0 0 0 0 0-S Left on bases--Athletics 10, Chicago 3. Two-base hits-Baker, Murphy, Davis, S c-ult P Archer. Three-base hits-Strunk, Chance. Stolen base- Sheckard. Satcrifice hits-Davis, Murphy, Hofman. Double plays-Bender, Baker, D-viis; Cole, Archer, Chance. Pitchers' record-Off Cole in 8 innings, 10 hits, 3 runs in 29 times at bat. Off Brown in 2 innings, 1 hit, 0 runs in b tim- s at bat. Struck out-By Cole, Davis 2, Lord, Barry, Strunk::; ttal 5. By Brown, Barry. By Bender, Schulte, Archer, Cole 2, Tinker St einfe-!dt total 6. Bases on balls-Off Cole, Bender, Baker, Davis. Off Ben"ur~ Sheckard, Tinker. First base on errors-Athletics 1, Chicago 1. Fumble-Collins. Wild throw-Baker. Muffed foul fly-Davis. Muffed fly-Brown. Hit by pitcher-By Cole, Barry. Plate umpire-Connolly. Base umpire-Rigler. Patrol umpires-Sheridan and O'Day. Time-2.14. Weather-Clear and warm. Attendance-19,150. Official scorers-Richter and Spink. 0 D z Chicago's victory on Saturday aroused FIFTH GAME the enthusiasm of the Cubs' followers, At Chicago, October 23 and the Sunday contest, which was des- tined to be the last of the series, drew Athletics 7, Chicago 2 out the largest attendance, 27,374 per- sons paying for admission, and the receipts, \$37,116.50, being only a few hundred dollars under those on the opening day at Philadelphia. Manager

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Chance decided to pin his hopes to Brown, with Archer, instead of Kling, as his backstop. For seven innings Brown

Brown, Chance, Steinfeldt and Tinker of the Cubs. A GROUP AT THE WORLD SERIES, 1910. VanOeyen, Photo.

SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. 135 pitched in masterly style, and he was given almost perfect support by his team-mates. The eighth inning witnessed another whirlwind attack by Mack's players, five runs going over the plate as the result of four hits, two of which were two baggers, two stolen bases and an error. Manager Mack surprised the spectators by sending in Coombs - , for his third game. The "Iron Man" astonished the crowd by being more effective than at any time during the series, for although the National Leaguers made nine hits, they were scattered through seven innings, and only one base on balls was given by Coombs. It looked very bad for Coombs in the fourth session, when Chicago had the bases filled and only one out, but the pitcher proved to be master of the situation by striking out Tinker and Archer. Lapp made his first appearance in this contest, and he caught Coombs' delivery in splendid style. Only one of the three attempts to steal on him was successful. Zimmerman performed the feat, but Schulte twice ended innings by being thrown out trying to pilfer, Collins each time handling the throws. Manager Mack made two shifts in his outfield, Hartsel going to left field and Lord taking Strunk's place in center. Long before the game was over Manager Mack had reason to congratulate himself upon sending Hartsel into the contest, a change which was decided upon at a conference between the White Elephants' leader and seven of his veterans that morning. Hartsel's all-around playing could not have been excelled. He scored two runs, made a hit, stole two bases, one of which played a very important part in the eighth inning rally, and made a long running catch of a drive by Tinker, which was the star play of the contest. Hartsel opened the game by a single to center field. He stole second base when Lord fanned, and came home when Collins singled. The latter also stole second base, but Brown caused Baker to foul out, and he fanned Davis. During the next three innings the Athletics were retired in order, a one-hand stop by Brown featuring Chicago's playing. Chance tied the

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score in the second inning. The Cubs' leader opened the second session by hitting for two bases, going to third on Zimmerman's sacrifice and scoring on Steinfeldt's single. Chicago had an excellent opportunity to do a lot of damage in the fourth inning, but failed. Hofman, the first man at bat, got the only base on balls during the game off Coombs, but was forced out at second by Chance. Zimmerman's single and Baker's fumble of Steinfeldt's grounder filled the bases. Tinker, who had won many games in the past for Chicago by long drives in such an emergency, was struck out by Coombs, and Archer met a similar fate. Steinfeldt's fumble of Murphy's grounder gave Philadelphia an opening at the start of the fifth inning, and Danny made the circuit, again putting his team in the lead, on Barry's sacrifice and Lapp's single. The eighth inning proved decisive. Coombs opened with a single, but was forced at second base by Hartsel, who was later declared safe at second base on an attempted steal, Umpire Sheridan's decision being disputed by some of the Cubs. Lord followed with a two-bagger, which scored Hartsel, and Lord came home when Collins followed with another two-bagger to right field. The latter then made the first and only steal of third base during the series, but he was thrown out at the home plate when Baker sent a grounder to Zimmerman. Davis followed with a base on balls and Murphy's hard smash was too difficult for Zimmerman to

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aling, Thomas having both- teams did good work in checking base-ste - eight assists to his credit for four games as against seven for Kling for three games, three for Archer for two games and two for Lapp for on,- game. The official fielding average follow: INDIVIDUAL FIELDING AVERAGES. CATCHERS'. Name and Club. G.PO.A.PB.E. PC Name and Club. G.PO.A.PB.E. PC. Kling, Chicago, 3 11 7 0 0 1.00 Lapp, Athletics, 1 4 2 0 0 1.000 Areher, Chicago, 2 18 3 0 0 1.000 Thomas, Athletics, 4 27 8 0 1 .972 PITCHERS. Name and Club. G.PO.A. E. PC. Name and Club. G.PO.A. E. PC. Bender, Athletics, 2 1 2 0 1.000 Coombs, Athletics, 3 1 4 2 .714 Eteulbach, Chicago, 1 0 1 0 1.000 McIntire, Chicago. 2 0 2 1 .666 Pfister, Chicago, 1 0 1 0 1.000 Overall, Chicag'Y' i 0 0 0 .000 Cole, Chicago, 1 1 3 0 1.000 Richie, Chicago, 1 0 0 0 .000 Brown, Chicago, 3 ( 10 1 .909 FIRST BASEMEN.

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Chance, Chicago, 5 51 4 0 1.000jDavis, Athletics, 5 44 1 3 .938 Archer, Chicago, 1 9 0 0 1.0001 SECOND - BASKINIEN. Collins, Athletics, 517 18 1 .972IZimmerman, Chicago, 5 10 18 1 .966 THIRD BASEIMEN. Steinf eldt, Chicago, 5 212 2 .875IBaker, Athletics, 5 9 11 3 .869 SHORTSTOPS. Barry, Athletics, 5 812 0 1.000ITinker, Chicago, 5 11 14 2 .926 OUTFIELDERS. Lord, Athletics, 5 8 0 0 1.000 Strunk, Athletics, 4 10 0 1 .909 Murphy, Athletics, 5 6 2 0 1.000 Hofman, Chicago, 5 7 0 -1 .875 Hartsel, Athletics, 1 2 0 0 1.000 Schulte, Chicago, 6 4 0 1 .800 Sheckard, Chicago, 5 8 2 1 .909 CLUB FIELDING AVERAGES. Athletics, .947. Chicago Nationals, .954.

A. E. 0 1 0 0 0 0 18 1 11 3 1 a 2 0 12 0 8 1 2 0 2 0 4 2 60 11

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140 SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. of October 18. Off Reulbach in 2 innings, 3 hits, 3 runs in 7 times at bat; off McIntire in 1-3 inning, 3 hits, 4 runs in 4 times at bat; off Pfiester in 6 2-3 innings, 9 hits, 5 runs in 30 times at bat, game of October 20. Off Cole in 8 innings, 10 hits, 3 runs in 29 times at bat; off Brown in 2 innings, 1 hit, 0 runs in 8 times at bat, game of October 22. Wild pitches-Brown 1, Coombs 1; total 2. Muffed fly balls-Brown 1, Sheckard 1; total 2. Muffed foul fly-Davis 1, Thomas 1; total 2. Muffed thrown balls-Davis 1; Steinfeldt 1; total 2. Wild throws-Zimmerman 1, Baker 1, Tinker 1, McIntire 1; total 4. Fumbles-Baker 2, Steinfeldt 1, Hofman 1, Schulte 1, Steinfeldt 2, Tinker 1, Coombs 2, Strunk 1; total 11. First base on errors-Athletics 4, Chicago 7. Sacrific fly-Hofman 1, Zimmerman 1; total 2. Hit by pitcher-By Cole, Barry; by McIntire, Davis. Umpires-Sheridan and Connolly, of the American League; Rigler and O'Day, of the National League. Official scorers-Francis C. Richter, of Philadelphia, and Taylor Spink, of St. Louis; all games. Average time-2.09 1-5. Average attendance-24,884 1-5. Weather-Clear and warm in two games at Philadelphia; clear and warm two days and rainy one day in Chicago. ATTENDANCE AND RECEIPTS. Receipts of the 1910 World's Championship series did not quite equal the record made by Pittsburg last year when the attendance was 145,295 and the receipts \$188,302.50, but that great total was for



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seven games, whereas the Athletic-Chicago series ended with the fifth game. In this series the total paid attendance was 124,222, and the total receipts \$173,980. Of this amount the clubs' share was \$38,755.03 each; the National Commission's share was \$17,398; and the players' share was \$79,071.93. Of this 60 per cent., or \$47,443.15 goes to the winners, and \$31,628.77 to the losers. As there are 23 players on each team eligible to participate, each of the Athletics was entitled in round numbers to \$2,062.79 and each Chicagoan to \$1,375.16. The players' total was increased by courtesy of the National Commission, which ruled that in the event of a Sunday game, if the receipts were larger than those of any previous day, the smallest receipts should be considered as accruing to the fifth game and the Sunday receipts accredited to the fourth contest, the last in which the players had a financial share. Following are the figures: Attendance. Receipts. First game, Philadelphia ..... 26,891

\$37,424.50 Second game, Philadelphia ..... 24,597 35,137.00 Third game, Chicago ..... 26,210 36,751.50 Fourth game, Chicago ..... 19,150 27,550.50 Fifth game, Chicago ..... 27,374 37,116.50 124,222 \$173,980.00 Each club's share ..... \$38,755.03 National Commission ..... 17,398.00 Players' share for four games ..... 79,071.93

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142 SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. It is easy for any one to understand that this was a task of no mean effort. The cork-center ball was the creation of those who had centered their thought upon producing the best for the best of games. At the beginning of the season there were a few players, like all who are aware that an experiment is being attempted, who were prone to charge their shortcomings to the employment of the new ball. If they failed for the moment the ball was held to be at fault to escape the criticism of the public for the player. At the end of the season the unanimous verdict of the experienced men of Base Ball was that the cork-center ball was the biggest hit which had been made in years. Indeed, they were firmly impressed with the conviction that it was by far



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the best ball which had been used in championship contests since the first league game in Base Ball history. The cork-center ball possessed the quality of lasting throughout a game. Every Base Ball enthusiast knows what that means. If there is one thing more annoying than another in a hard-fought Base Ball contest it is to find the ball growing soggy and dead as the innings progress. Our amateurs, who, perhaps, use a base ball even more thoroughly than the professionals, owing to the tendency on the part of spectators to help themselves too freely in paid contests to balls which happen to be batted into the crowd, are never so happy and so well pleased as when they find themselves in possession of a Base Ball which, at the end of the ninth inning, is giving as much satisfaction as it did in the first. As a matter of fact, during the season of 1910 it was the verdict of amateurs who were trying the cork-center ball, that the new model was frequently better and easier to handle toward the close of the game than it had been at the start in its first stiffness from the factory. That is the finest indorsement which any base ball could have. The testimony of professional players was freely offered as to the "lasting power" of the cork-center base ball. Repeatedly, when talking about its merits, they dwelt upon the fact that It was as easy to hit hard and successfully in the final inning as it was in the first. That means everything to the professional. A ball which has become soggy, and which is without the elastic foundation which is given by the cork center, is likely to be so devoid of life in the finishing stages of a game that it is almost impossible to make a rally with it. A team which is behind finds it out of the question to gain enough runs to come up. with its adversaries or enough to win. In this connection particular attention is called to the season of 1910 in regard to the recurring rallies day after day throughout the season. Ninth inning finishes, the most spectacular of all, were common. Games ran into extra innings and not infrequently in such extra-innings contests a high total was run up in an inning beyond the fixed life of the game-nine innings- showing that the ball still retained its life and vigor. There are repeated instances of three-base hits and home runs in the closing innings of games in which but one or two base balls had been used throughout the afternoon, showing that the ball retained form and the necessary elasticity to make it as responsive as ever to the bat. There were fewer complaints than ever on the part of pitchers that the ball was so

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"punky" that they were unable to obtain a good grasp upon its surface. If anybody is quick to complain

Manager Chicago National League Club. ift~~~~ ~PHILADELPHIA, November 2, 1910. MIESSRS. A. G. SPALDING & BROS.. 126 Nassau St., New York. GENTLEMEN: In the recent World Series between the Philadelphia American League club and the Chicago National League club I wish to state that the Official National League Balls used in the three games played in Chicago were of exceptional quality, and I am further glad to state that in my Base Ball experience I have never seen L a better base ball than the balls used in the three games above referred to. Yours truly, CONNIE MACK, Manager Philadelphia American League Club.

rjiruijil1iN1 TAF'T AT OPENING GAME OF SEASON OF 1910. AT WASHINGTON. Autographed Ball presented by President Taft to Walter Johnson, the Washington pitcher.

SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. 145 President Taft and the Base Ball Season of 1910 Base Ball needs no official approval as the national game of the United States. The citizens of the Republic settled that issue ;long ago. None the less is it grateful and enjoyable to feel that the Chief Executivd of the Nation can experience a sense of personal enjoy- mcnt and' personal comfort in attending one of the contests which are conducted by our well-organized leagues. More than once during the season of 1910 the President per- mitted himself a few minutes of relaxation and quietly slipped away to one of the contests of the American League, which are played in Washington, and whenever opportunity offered and time made it possible, he attended games of the National League as he happened to be in a city in which a National League club was located. President Taft believes in Base Ball. He has said so more than once. He tells his friends that it is a pastime which is worth any man's while, and advises them to banish the blues by going to a ball game and waking up with the enthusiasts of the bleachers who permit no man to be grouchy among them. His first game in 191'0 was at Washington. The date was the opening og the American League season, and that was also the afternoon on which

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he tossed to Walter' Johnson, pitcher for the Washington club a new Base Ball. ' There were 15,000 spectators in the Washington stands, and the opponents of Washington were the Athletics. President Taft at the time had no idea that he was looking upon the future American League champions and the future champions .of the world. Most of the spectators had arrived at the park when the Presi- rent rolled up in his motor car, accompanied by Mrs. Taft and by Captain Butt, his aide. The party was loudly cheered when it made its appearance and the President, as usual, insisted on sitting in the front row with the "fans," instead of occupying a private box on the roof. Vice-President Sherman, accompanied by a party. Of cronies who - iknew Base Ball like their primers, occupied seats near third base, where the Vice-President was engaged in a Base Ball argument as to which would be likely to prove the best pitcher of the league In the season to come. When it was time for the game to begin, Umpire Evans, who is an; Ohio man as well as the President, walked up to him and A . handed him a new ball to toss out to the players. There was quite a S-cramble for it on the part of the Washington team. Johnson managed to catch the ball, and the next day he sent it to the White House, asking the President if he would attach his auto- graph to it. President Taft good-naturedly complied and sent the ball back to Johnson with the following inscription: "For Walter Johnson, with the hope that he may continue to be as formidable as in yesterday's game. William H. Taft." Before the President tossed the ball to the players he examined it carefully, evidently being up on Base Ball law, which requires that the ball must be in the best of condition. The "fans" laughed 4(| a little as they watched him. Only a little later in the season the President paid a visit to Pittsburg, and he went to a game of the National League in that city. It was not the first time he had seen a contest in Pittsburg,

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I| ~PSPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. 147 for the year before he had enjoyed a contest at the old grounds on the river front occupied by the Pittsburg club. On his visit in 1910 he took the opportunity to compliment the Pittsburg management on the great strides forward which had been made in the national sport. "I little thought when I was a

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boy that we would ever see anything quite so sumptuous as this," was his remark as he pointed to Pittsburg's elegant new stand, "although I always had a notion that Base Ball was a greater force for good in the United States than seemed to be thought by some of the stricter of our citizens, who look too much upon all amusement as a waste of time." The President saw Chicago play with the Pittsburg team, and during the afternoon Hans Wagner, the phenomenal player, who has performed so many deeds of wonder on the ball field, was presented with an autograph Base Ball by the President. Wagner added the ball to the many trophies which are indications of his prowess in the national game. Nothing can get the ball away from him, and he is quite as proud of it as he is of his batting average. The President and his party sat together at the ball park, and before the gates were opened there was a line of 8,000 anxious "fans" waiting to make their way inside and cheer the President when he made his appearance. It took 500 policemen to keep the crowd in line, and even then the ropes were broken and the would-be spectators filled the street so completely that they were crowded into the porches of houses opposite the Base Ball grounds. The President was also a guest of the St. Louis Base Ball I' . clubs during the year. He visited both the National League and the American League parks on the same day in that city, and while in St. Louis took occasion to say a few words about Base Ball. His remarks were as follows: "The game of Base Ball is a clean, straight game, and it summons to its presence everybody who enjoys clean, straight athletics. It furnishes amusement to thousands and thousands, and I like to go for two reasons-first, because I enjoy it myself, and second, because if by the presence of the temporary Chief Magistrate such a healthful amusement can be encouraged, I want to encourage it."

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SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. 149 The almost instantaneous realization of his forecast of the future has been commented upon time and again. It proved conclusively how closely in touch he was with all that pertains to Base Ball and how far reaching his discernment as to what was in store for the national pastime. No one can touch upon Base Ball too lightly in view of the relation which it holds to the republic. It is

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very true that Base Ball has its humorous and light side, and that is one of its principal charms, but to the men who have fought for Base Ball, have been through its crises and who have shouldered the burden of maintaining it until its improvement brought it the attention which it deserved, there is a sentimental side to the pastime, which is even more pronounced than the practical box office accessory or the artistic playing end. The Editor of the GUIDE was one of those who chanced to converse with Mr. Spalding in regard to his prediction as to Base Ball's future. Citing the name of a principal club owner the writer said: "Mr. Spalding, that prediction which you made as to the future was considered not only by the gentleman to whom reference has been made but by others as just a little short of superhuman. Had you been wrong in one or two particulars it would still have been so far from the ordinary that it could not but have attracted attention, but it was accurate throughout." Thrusting his chair back from his desk and smiling a little Mr. Spalding looked meditatively out of the window and replied: "Now to be perfectly frank with you, it almost took my breath away to see the thing realized so quickly. I felt bound that it was coming. I was sure of it, but if you had told me at the time that I painted the future of Base Ball so brightly, that we both would see all of it realized in two years, I think that I should have warned you not to be over optimistic. And now," he continued, as he bent forward and looked ahead of him with a serious air, "I am going to make you another prophesy, and it will be even more important and greater than that in regard to the development of Base Ball in the United States. "I predict for Base Ball that in the year to come it will be the great international game of the world. We who live in the United States can see its development in our nation. I once had the pleasure of taking two Base Ball nines around the world. I can see everywhere the bearing of the fruit from the seed that was sown. Across the Atlantic and across the Pacific Base Ball has reached out to other shores and holds firm lodgment. Who I would have thought twenty years ago that American Base Ball nines would cross the mighty Pacific Ocean and play with teams in Japan? Who would have thought that the boys of the Philip- pine Islands would be so enthusiastic over Base Ball that the youngsters are fairly crazed over it in the fields about Manila? Who pictured that when the summer season throws a glow of warmth over the cold barrens of the great

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Northwest the national game of the United States would wax vigorously in hands that knew naught of Base Ball until the game was introduced from our own country? Isn't that a marvelous. growth of itself? And I shall say nothing of the slow but certain progress that Base Ball is making in other climes, where the tendency to outdoor recreation is to adopt Base Ball for the variety which is afforded by our sport, a variety which can be found in no other game." The Base Ball enthusiast who lives and has his being to-day shouting for the great feats which are performed by our American players, may yet sit in a grand stand and see the brown race and the white race contesting for Base Ball supremacy,' as they see their representatives contesting for commercial advantage.

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### 154 SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDn. INDIVIDUAL BATTING-(Continued).

| Name and Club.                                   | G.  | AB. | R. | H.  | TB.  | 2B. | 3B. | HR. | SH. | SB. | PC. |
|--------------------------------------------------|-----|-----|----|-----|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Hoblitzel, Cincinnati .....                      | 155 |     |    |     |      |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| 611 85 170 232 24 13 4 18 28 .278                |     |     |    |     |      |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| Bresnahan, St. Louis .....                       | 78  | 234 | 35 | 65  | 86   | 15  | 3   | 0   | 8   |     |     |
| 13 .278 Clarke, Cincinnati .....                 | 56  | 151 | 19 | 42  | 61   | 6   | 5   | 1   | 7   | 1   |     |
| .278 Murray, New York. ....                      |     |     |    |     |      |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| 148 553 78 153 208 27 8 4 23 57 .277             |     |     |    |     |      |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| Wilson Pittsburg .....                           | 146 | 536 | 59 | 148 | 200  |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| 14 13 4 15 8 .276 Bridwell, New York .....       | 141 | 492 | 74 | 136 | 165  | 15  | 7   | 0   | 20  | 14  |     |
| .276 Beck, Boston .....                          | 153 | 571 | 52 | 157 | 237  | 12  | 9   | 10  | 10  | 8   |     |
| .275 Flynn, Pittsburg.....                       | 93  |     |    |     |      |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| 332 32 91 123 10 2 6 17 6 .274                   |     |     |    |     |      |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| Leach, Pittsburg.....                            | 133 | 529 | 83 | 143 | 189  | 24  | 5   | 4   |     |     |     |
| 20 18 .270 Downey, Cincinnati . ....             | 109 | 378 | 43 | 102 | 123  | 9   | 3   | 2   | 17  | 12  |     |
| .270 Kling, Chicago.....                         | 86  | 297 | 31 | 80  | 107  | 17  | 2   | 2   | 7   | 3   |     |
| .269 White , Boston-Pittsburg .....              | 33  | 52  |    |     |      |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| 6 14 17 3 0 0 3 0 .269 Wilson, iNew York .. .... | 26  | 52  | 10 | 14  | 20   | 4   | 1   | 0   | 3   | 2   |     |
| .269 Grant, Philadelphia. ..                     | 152 | 57  | 70 | 155 | '183 | 15  | 5   | 1   | 34  | 25  |     |
| .268 Sweeney, Boston .. ....                     | 147 | 499 |    |     |      |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| 43 133 178 '22 4 5 17 25 .267                    |     |     |    |     |      |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| Beaumont, Chicago.....                           | 56  | 172 | 30 | 46  | 59   | 5   | 1   | 2   | 8   | 4   |     |
| .267                                             |     |     |    |     |      |     |     |     |     |     |     |

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Huggins, St. Louis.. .151 547 101 145 175 15 6 1 19 34 .265 Seymour, New York. .  
76 287 32 76 96 9 4 1 10 10 .265 Daubert, Brooklyn.... ~... 1l 144 552 67 146 215 15  
15 8 31 23 .264 Doolan, Philadelphia. . 148 536 58 141 190 31 6 2 12 1 .263 Evers,  
Chicago . ....1... 25 433 87 114 139 11 7 0 13 28 .2C Clarke, Pittsburg .. .....118 429  
57 113 160 23 9 2 29 12 .263 Phelps, St. Louis ..... .80 270 25 71 79 4 2 0 10 9 .263  
Hyatt, Pittsburg.. . 41 175 19 46 66 5 6 1 0 3 .263 Burns, Cincinnati ..... 31 61 5 16 17  
1 0 0 1 0 .262 Knabe, Philadelphia. . . 136 510 73 133 166 18 6 1 37 15 .261 Devlin,  
New York. .. 147 493 71 128 161 17 5 2 28 28 .260 Gibson, Pittsburg. . 143 482 53 125  
168 22 6 3 9 7 .259 Lennox, Brooklyn . .. 100 367 19 95 131 19 4 3 10 7 .219 Archer,  
Chicago ...89 313 36 81 116 17 6 2 16 6 .259 Ellis, St. Louisa.... 141 550 87 142 188 18  
8 4 15 25 -.258 McIntire, Chicago. . 28 66 3 17 22 2 0 1- 3 0 .258 Sheckard, Chicago ..  
143 507 82 130 184 27 6 5 31 22 .256 Luderus, Chicago-Philadelphia. 36 122 15 31 43  
6 3 0 1 2 .254 Stenfeldt, Chicago . .. 128 448 70 113 142 21 1 2 31 10 .252 Oakes, St.  
Louisad ..... .127 468 50 118 144 14 6 0 13 18 .252 Besoher, Cincinnati. . 150 589 95  
147 199 20 10 4 8 70 .250 Herzog, Botton ..... . 105 380 51 95 130 20 3 3 20 13 .250  
Walsh, Philadelphia .... .67 242 28 60 83 8 3 3 12 5 .248 Hulswitt, St. Louis .. .....32 133  
9 33 44 7 2 0 1 5 .248 Coulson, Brooklyn .. .....25 89 14 22 36 3 4 1 1 9 .247 Egan,  
Cincinnati..... 0. 134 474 70. 116 137 11 5 0 33 41 .245 Hummel, \_ Brooklyn .. ' .7.. .  
153 578 67 141 203 21 13 5 14 21 .244 - Abbaticello, Pittsburg-Boston. 48 181 20 44  
52 4 2 0 8 2 .243 Doorn, Philadelphia.....94 331 30 80' 101 13 4 0 4 10 .242 Kane,  
Chicago..... . 3)62 1115 18 0 0132 .242 Collins, Boston ..... . 151 584 67 141 170  
6 7 3 16 36 .241 Evans, St. Louis .....151 506 73 122 165 21 8 2 12 10 .241 Titus,  
Philadelphia . .....142 535 91 129 174 26 5 3 15 20 .241 Shean, Boston .....148  
543 52 130 165 12 7 3 17 16 .239 Bransfield, Philadelphia .....110 427 39 102 136 17  
4 3 13 10 .239 Davidson, Brooklyn.....131 509 48 121 148 13 7 0 12 27 .238 Smith,  
Boston.....38 147 8 35424 01 5 5.238 Ward Miller, Cincinnati .....26 126 21 30 36  
6 0 0 7 10 .238 Sharp, Pittsburg-Boston .....117 455 32 108 130 14 4 0 20 4 .237 H.  
Smith, Brooklyn.....16 76 6 18 20 2 0 0 0 4 .237 Burch, Brooklyn .. .....83 352 41 83  
100 8 3 1 9 13 .236 Moran, Philadelphia ..... .56 199 13 47 56 7 1 0 3 6 .236 Mathewson,



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New York .....38 107 9 25 35 5 i i 4 1 .234 Barger, Brooklyn .. .....35 104 7 24 31 3 2  
0 3 0 .231 Cole, Chicago.....33 91 7 2125 2 106 1 .231 Moore, Philadelphia . .....46  
87 2 20 24 2 1 0 8 1 .230 Rowan,, Cincinnati..... . 42 83 3 .19 20 1 0 0 3 1 .229 Miller,  
Pittsburg .. .....119 444 45 101 137 13 10 1 .25 11 .227 Dalton, Brooklyn .. .....72 273 33  
62 82 9 4 1 12 5 .227

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156 SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDN. CLUB BATTING. Club. G. AB. R. H.  
TB. 2B.3B.HR.SH. SB. PC. New York ..... 155 5061 715 1391 1854 204 83 31  
193 282 .276 Chicago ..... 154 4977 711 1333 1822 219 84 34 234 173 .268  
Pittsburg ..... 154 5125 655 1364 1843 214 83 33 198 148 .266 Cincinnati .....  
156 5121 620 1326 1703 150 79 23 182 310 .259 Philadelphia ..... 157 5171 674,  
1319 1750 223 71 22 205 199 .255 St. Louis ..... 153 4912 637 1217 1569 167 70  
15 153 179 .248 Boston ..... 157 5123 495 1269 1624 173 49 31 181 152 .245  
Brooklyn ..... 156 5125 497 1174 1561 166 73 25 183 151 .229 NOTES. Number  
of players participating in race, 254; Cincinnati, 41; St. Louis, 36; Boston, 35; Philadelphia,  
33; Pittsburg, 33; Brooklyn, 31; New York, 28; Chicago, 27. Ten played with two clubs.  
Played full schedule- Mitchell of Cincinnati and Wheat of Brooklyn. Most runs-Magee,  
110; stolen bases, Bescher, 70; sacrifice hits, Knabe, 37. Single-game batting feat, team,-  
Boston club, against Philadelphia, October 6-22 hits, with total of 37 bases. Individual-  
Zimmerman at Cincinnati, October 3-3 hits, with total of 11 bases. Most home runs-Schulte  
and Beck, 10 each; most triples, Mitchell, 18; most doubles, Byrne, 43. INDIVIDUAL  
FIELDING. FIRST BASEMEN. Name and Club. G. PO. A.E. PC. Name and Club. G.  
PO. A.E. PC. Chance, Chicago, 87 773 38 3 .996 Luderus, Chi.-Phila., 36 335 19 7 .981  
Konetchy, St.Louis, 144 1499 98 15 .991 Sweeney, Boston, 17 168 16 4 .979 Daubert,  
Brooklyn, 144 1418 72 16 .990 Hofman, Chicago, 24 212 8 5 .978 Sharp, Pitts.-Boston  
117 1158 84 16 .987 Flynn, Pittsburg, 93 869 49 22 .977 Hyatt, Pittsburg, 38 323 19  
5 .986 Archer, Chicago, 40 381 17 10 .975 Hoblitzell, Cin., 148 1454 67 24 .984 Ward,  
Philadelphia, 32 292 23 8 .975 Bransfield, Phila., 110 1026 51 20 .982 Beck, Boston, 19



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186 9 5 .975 Merkle, New York, 144 1390 84 29 .981 SECOND BASEMEN. McKechnie,  
Pitts., 36 89 112 6 .971 Evers, Chicago, 125 282 347 33 .950 Hummel, Brooklyn, 153  
344 424 28 .965 Zimmerman, Chicago 32 73 73 8 .948 Huggins, St. Louis, 151 325 452  
30 .963 Miller, Pittsburg, 119 266 321 33 .947 Egan, Cincinnati, 131 264 381 26 .961  
Walsh, Philadelphia, 26 53 72 7 .947 Knabe, Philadelphia 136 383 381 37 .954 Doyle,  
New York, 151 313 388 53 .930 Shean, Boston, 148 408 493 44 .953 THIRD BASEMEN.  
Zimmerman, Chicago 23 37 40 1 .987 Woodruff, Cincinnati 17 28 28 4 .933 Lennox,  
Brooklyn, 100 135 149 15 .950 Lobert, Cincinnati, 90 123 164 21 .932 Steinfeldt, Chicago,  
128 137 246 22 .946 AMowrey, St. Louis, 141 171 301 37 .927 McElveen, Brooklyn, 54 72  
78 9 .943 Herzog, Boston, 105 110 223 31 .915 Grant, Philadelphia, 152 193 256 31 .935  
Getz, Boston, 22 23 42 6 .915 Devlin, New York, 147 179 284 33 .933 Downey, Cincinnati,  
41 65 89 15 .911 SHORTSTOPS. Doolan, Phila., 1i48 283 500 43 .948 Abbatic'io, Pit.-  
Bos. 47 73 150 23 .907 Bridwell, New York 141 304 417 41 .946 Sweeney, Boston, 110  
232 300 57 .963 Tinker, Chicago, 132 277 411 42 .942 Fletcher, New York, 22 31 37  
8 .895 Smith, Brooklyn, 100 254 318 36 .941 Stark, Brooklyn, 30 68 90 19 .893 Wagner,  
Pittsburg, 137 337 413 52 .935 Downey, Cincinneti, 68 16 192 45 .879 Hauser, St. Louis,  
117 212 345 41 .931 Hulswitt, St. Louis, 30 39 78 20 .854 McMillan, Brk.-Cin. 105 210  
336 47 .921 Zimmerman, Chicago 26 46 69 24 .828 OUTFIELDERS. Kane, Chicago, 18  
21 0 0 1000 H. Smith, Brooklyn, 16 33 4 1 .974 Abbott, St. Louis, 21 52 2 1 .982 Wilson,  
Pittsburg, 146 255 23 8 .972 Collins, Boston, 151 355 23 9 .977 Becker, New York, 45 63  
7 2 .972 Sheckard, Chicago, 143 308 21 8 .976 Snodgrass, N. York 101214 12 -7 .970  
'Titus, Philadelphia, 142 226 22 6 .976 Goode. Boston, 23 56 7 2 .969 Hofman, Chicago,  
110 249 19 7 .975 Schulte, Chicago, 150 221 18 8 .968 Magee, Philadelphia 154 285  
98 .974 Evans, St. Louis, 141226 16 8 .968

.946 .945 .938 .938 .938 .937 .931 .929 .929 .928 .928 .924 .921 .911 .909 .908 .908 .907 .897 .897 .8

158 SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. PITCHERS' RECORDS. Record of those who pitched in fifteen or more games, arranged according to percentage of victories: -, ( Opponents - ~ I . a 02^ ' ~ ~ ~ ~ ~. ap \* saCT 6^ 2 Name and Club. 3 0|0

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0 r. 4 ( 2. Brennan, Philadelphia. 19 2 1 0 2 0 1000 73 273 72 36 3 28 28 04.44 Burke,  
Boston .....19 1 0 0 1 01000 61 225 68 32 2 29 22 4 4.72 Phillippe, Pittsburg... 31 5 0  
1 14 2.875 122 465 111 46 3 9 30 0 3.39 Cole, Chicago ..... 33 21 0 420 4.833 240  
823 174 64 9130 114 9 2.40 Crandall, New York... 42 13 0 217 4.810 208 788 194 86  
4 43 73 1 3.72 Mathewson, New York 38 27 0 2 27 9 .750 318 1179 292 100 3 60 184  
8 2.83 Adams, Pittsburg .... 34 16 0 318 9.667 245 905 217 95 6 60 101 1 3.49 Overall,  
Chicago ..... 22 12 0 4 12 6.667 144 501 106 44 1 52 91 5 2.75 M. Brown, Chicago....  
46 27 0 82514 .641 295 1102 256 95 4 64 143 6 2.90 Suggs, Cincinnati..... 35 23 0 320  
12 .625 266 981 248 9614 48 91 33.25 Richie, Bos.-Chicago.. 32 8 0 3 11 7 .611 144 518  
136 56 3 60 57 4 3.50 McQuillan, Phila .... 24 13 1 3 9 6 .600 152 534 109 42 3 50 71  
2 2.49 Reulbach, Chicago .... 24 14 0 112 8.600 174 645 162 76 9 49 56 4 3.93 Moore,  
Philadelphia... 46 18 0 72215 .595 283 999 228 9810121185 5 3.12 McIntire, Chicago ....  
28 10 0 313 9.591 176 634 152 7010 50 65 2 3.58 Knetzer, Brooklyn .... 20 10 0 3 7  
5.583 133 479 122 63 1 60 56 7 4.26 Drucke, New York.... 34 15 0 01210 .545 215 764  
174 731182151 3 3.06 Leever, Pittsburg .... 26 4 1 0 6 5 .545 111 401 104 45 6 25 33  
0 3.65 Wiltse, New York.... 36 18 1 214 12 .538 235 889 232 96 2 52 88 0 3.68 Leifield,  
Pittsburg .... 40 13 0 315 13 .536 218 780 197 8410 67 64 3 3.47 Ewing, Philadelphia...  
34 20 1 4 16 14 .533 255 938 235 110 7 86 102 3 3.88 Ames, New York..... 33 13 0 312  
11 .522 190 678 161 78 6 63 94 9 3.69 Rowan, Cincinnati .... 42 18 2 414 13 .519 261  
951 242122 9105 108 4 4.20 Lush, St. Louis..... 36 13 0 214 13 .519 225 852 235 116  
7 70 54 54.64 Barger, Brooklyn ..... 35 25 0 2 1515 .500 272 970 267 105 6107 87 3  
3.48 White, Boston-Pitts... 33 11 0 311 11 .500 179 631 157 80 8 87 48 6 4.02 Ferguson,  
Boston ..... 26 10 0 1 7 7 .500 123 433 110 56 7 58, 40 2 4.10 Foxen, Phila.-Chicago..  
18 5 0 0 5 5 .500 83 292 80 35 3 43 35 3 3.80 Rucker, Brooklyn ..... 41 27 0 6 17 18 .486  
320 1168 293 112 9 84 147 5 3.15 Moren, Philadelphia... 34 12 0 213 14 .481 205 769  
207104 9 82 74 7 4.57 Camnitz, Pittsburg ... 38 16 0 112 13 .480 260 962 246 11012  
61 120 5 3.81 Gaspar, Cincinnati ... 48 16 0 415 17 .469 275 1006 257 103 15 75 74 3  
3.38 Sallee, St. Louis..... 18 9 0 1 7 8 .467 115 447 112 44 1 24 46 0 3.45 Harmon, St.  
Louis.... 43 15 0 0 13 15 .464 236 879 227 128 7 133 87 12 4.88 Beebe, Cincinnati .... 35

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11 0 312 14 .462 214 783 193 101 7 94 93 7 4.25 Backman, St. Louis... 26 5 0 0 6 7 .462  
116 442 117 55 2 53 41 3 4.27 Stack, Philadelphia.... 20 8 0 16 7.462 117 432 115 61  
4 34 48 2 4.69 Mattern, Boston ..... 51 17 1 6 16 19 .457 305 1122 288 145 6 121 94  
3 4.28 Scanlan, Brooklyn .... 34 14 1 0 911 .450 217 747 175 76 5116103 4 3.15 Willis,  
St. Louis..... 33 12 0 1 912 .429 212 814 224 113 1 61 67 3 4.80 Maddox, Pittsburg ...  
20 2 0 0 2 3 .400 87 297 73 40 5 28 29 1 4.14 Dessau, Brooklyn ..... 19 0 1 0 2 3 .400  
51 204 67 48 5 29 24 2 8.47 Frock, Pitts.-Boston... 46 13 0 212 19 .387 257 939 247  
137 5 93170 3 4.80 Burns, Cincinnati .....31 13 0 2 813 .381 179 671 183 10312 49 57 3  
5.18 Corridon, St. Louis..... 30 9 0 0 6 14 .300 156 594 168 88 9 55 51 7 5.08 Wilhelm,  
Brooklyn ... 15 0 0 0 3 7 .300 68 280 88 45 1 18 17 4 5.96 C. Brown, Boston..... 46 16  
1 1 923 .281 263 938 251 113 4 94 88 J 3.87 Bell, Brooklyn .....44 25 0 410 27 .270  
310 1108 267 127 4 82102 1 3.69 Raymond, New York.. 19 6 0 0 4 11 .267 99 378 106  
63 8 40 55 2 5.73 Schettler, Philadelphia 27 3 1 0 2 6 .250 107 389 96 53 2 51 62 5  
4.46 Curtis, Boston .....43 12 2 2 624 .200 251 907 251 15412124 75 9 5.52 \* Games  
started and finished by pitcher. Note-The average runs scored off each pitcher is added  
for comparison. This record is computed on basis of total runs scored off each pitcher,  
divided by the number of innings pitched; then multiplied by nine, to arrive at his average  
effectiveness per complete game.

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INDIVIDUAL BATTING-(Continued) Name and Club. G. AB.' R. H. SH.SB.2B.3B.HR.  
PC. Wod otn..... WoodBoson..... . 35 69 9 18 3 0 2 1 1 .261 A ,tLu.....37 81 7  
21 0 0 2 1 0 .260 arry, Philadelphia..... . 145 487 64 126 22 14 19 5 3 .259 Gessler,  
Washington..... 145 487 58 126 12 18 17 11 2 .259 Schmidt, Detroit . . 71 197 22  
51 5 2 7 7 1 .25. Wallace, St. Louis ..... 138 508 47 131 10 12 19 7 0 .258 Stone, St.  
Louis..... 152 562 60 144 23 20 17 12 0 .256 Mullen, Detroit.... ..... 50 129 15 . 33  
0 1 6 2 1 .256 T. Jones, Detroit. .135 432 32 110 33 22 13 4 0 .255 ^ \* H^ 111'^ York \*\*\*  
1 35432\*32 10 33 2 102 S6 45 I 0 I ^ Lang, Chicago .. ..... 1 13 0 0 .255 Lord,

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Cleveland-Philadelphi a ..... 128 489 76 124 2 10 21 18 1 .254 Criss, ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ 2  
St. 2oi .....7 11812 . 254? jJ Conroy, Washington ..... 3 8.....9 13 11 3 1 .254 Mc~id  
Wasingon .....103 3514541189 16 11 1943123 Daniels, New York ..... 95 356  
68 90 8 41 13 8 1 .253 McConnell, Boston-Chicago. 44 115 19 19 4 8 2 3 0 .252 Moriarty,  
Detroit ..... .136 490 53 123 14 33 24 3 2 .251 Elberhfeld, Washington .....1635  
5 92 71 1 Elberfeld, Washington .....127 455 53 114 12 19 9 2 2 .250 Kinsella,  
St. Louis ..... 10 12 2 3 1 0 0 0 0 .250 Carrigan, Boston .....114  
342 36 85 16 10 11 1 3 .249 ^ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ 1 342rot Wahntn.....i 36 81610 1  
20o 3 Davis, Philadelphia .....139 492 61 122 19 17 19 4 1 .248 Dougertyg,  
Chiceago .... 3 12 4 7 1 3 6 0 21 Dougherty, Chicagod .....phi127 443 45 110  
4 22 8 6 1 .248 Gray, Washington ..... 3 5 7 21 1 - 3 1 0 .247 Hartzell. ~ ~ 3  
St. 7oi .....5142 2 1 18 18 1352 .247 Gardiner, New York ..... 86 271 36 66  
9 4 2 1 .244 Meloan, Chicago .....65 222 23 54 6 4 6 6 0 .241 Heitmuller,  
Philadelphia ..... 31 111 11 27 3 6 2 2 0 .24 YLeary, Detroit ..... 65 211 23 51  
14 7 7 1 0 .242 StepheS,-t Levelan ..... 6 6 1 3 1 1 Stephens, -St. Louis.....  
99 .299 24 72 13 2 3 7 0 .241 Hemphill, New York ..... 102 351 45 84 8 19 9  
4 0 .239 Hoffman, St. Louis ..... 106 380 20 90 7 16 11 5 0 .237 Griggs, St.  
Louis..... . 123 416 28 98 7 11 22 5 2 .236 raney, Cleveland .....116 454 62  
107 8 18 13 9 1 .236 clntyre, Detroit ..... 83 305 40 72 3 4 15 5 0 .230 Knapp,  
Clevelande ..... 18 59 3 14 3 1 3 1 0 .236 Unglaub, Washington ..... 124  
431 29 101 12 21 9 4 0 2347 app, Philadelphia .....71 192 18 45 6 0 4 3 1 234  
Lathers, Detroit .41 82 4 19 3 02 0 0 .222 Quinn, New York ..... 35 82 9 19 4 2 4  
2 0.232 Criss, St. Louis ..... 70 91 11 21 0 2 4 2 1 Ail Browne, Washington-  
Chicago ..... 37 134 18 31 3 5 4 1 0 .2.1 McBride, Washingtoa.154 514 54 118 26 11 19 4  
1 .230 Turner, Cleveland ..... 150 574 71 132 19 31 14 6 0 .230 Schweitzer, St.  
Louis ..... 113 579 37 87 11 26 11 2 2 .230 Mitchell, New York ..... 68 196 16  
45 0 6 7 2 0 .230 Killifer, Washington..... 106 345 35 79 29 17 17 1 0 .229 Birmingham,  
Cleveland.104 367 41 84 11 18 11 2 0 .229 Payne, Chicago ..... 91 252 17  
56 12 6 5 4 0 .222 Tannehill, Chicago..... 67 230 17 51 12 3 10 0 1 .222 Somerlot,

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Washington ..... 16 63 6 14 0 2 0 0 0 .222 Hartsel, Philadelphia ..... 90 285 45  
63 8 11 10 3 0 .221 Perring, Cleveland ..... 39 122 14 27 1 3 6 3 0 .221 Coombs,  
Philadelphia.46 112 20 29 1 3 3 0 0 .220 Truesdale, St. Louis ..... 123 415 39 91  
7 29 7 2 1 .219 Hartzell, St. Louis ..... 151 542 52 118 18 18 13 5 2 .218 Purtell,  
Chicago-Boston ..... 151 536 36 117 32 7 6 6 2 .218 Austin, New York .....  
133 432 46 94 25 22 11 4 2 .218 Zeider, Chicago ..... 136 498 57 108 20  
49 9 2 0 .217 Walsh, Chicago ..... 5 138 12 0 5 5 3 3 0 .217 Newnam, St.  
Louis ..... 103 384 45 83 8 16 3 8 2 .216 ' - Bemis, Cleveland ..... 61 167  
11 36 6 3 5 1 1 .215 Roach, New York ..... 70 220 27 47 8 15 9 2 0 .214 Niles,  
Boston-Cleveland ..... 88 297 31 63 5 10 9 4 2 .212 Krause, Philadelphia .....  
16 38 4 8 4 0 1 0 0 .211 Block, Chicago ..... 55 152 12 32 5 3 1 1 0 .21 Ball,  
Cleveland ..... 53 119 12 25 6 4 3 1 0 .210 Scott, Chicago'. ..... 40 72  
6 15 2 0 3 1 0 .208 Livingston, Philadelphia ..... 37 120 11 25 4 2 4 3 0 .208

J ' INDIVIDUAL FIELDING. FIRST ' BASEMEN. . Name and Club. G. PO. A.E. TC. PC.  
Name and Club. G. PO. A.E. TC. PC. Hauser, Phila., 29 160 7 0 167 1000 Unglaub, Wash.  
123 1230 79 20 1329 .985 Bradley, Bos., 21 187 7- 1195 .995 Simmons, Det., 22 229 13  
4246 .984 Somerlot, Wash. 16 161 8 1 170 .994 Mullen, Chicago, 37 364 23 7 394 .982  
Tannehill, Chi., 23 206 18 2 226 .991 Chase, N. Y., 130 1373 65 28 1466 .981 Gandil,  
Chi., 74 854 57 10 921 .989 Newnam, St.L., 103 1041 56 32 1129 .972 Stovall, Cleve.,  
128 1404 91 18 1513 .988 Hohnhorst, Clev. 17 165 7 5 177 .972 Knight, N. Y., 23 247 8  
3 258 .988 Griggs, St. L., 17 170 10 6186 .968 Davis, Phila., 1391353 64 20 1437 .986  
Abstein, St. L., 23 268 20 11 299 .963 Stahl, Boston, 142 1488 60 23 1571 .985 Collins,  
Chicago, 27 255 19 13 287 .955 T. Jones, Det., 135 1405 67 23 1495 .985 SECOND  
BASEMEN. Collins, Phila., 153 402 451 25 878 .970 Delahanty, Det., 106 246 267 33  
546 .940 - BusLajoie, Cleve., 149 387 419 28 834 .966 Killifer, Wash., 89 173 231 26  
430 .940 ' La Porte, N. Y., 79 127 220 15 362 .959 Gardiner, N. Y., 70 169 199 25 393 .93  
Cunningham,Wa. 22 36 52 4 92 .957 O'Leary, Detroit, 38 81 93 12 186 .935 McConnell,B.-  
Ch., 42 78 108 9 195 .954 Zeider, Chicago, 87 205 242 33 480 .931 'ngle, N.Y.-Bos.

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27 41 83 6 130 .954 Griggs, St. Louis, 41 78 94 13 185 .930 Schaefer, Wash., 35 60  
104 8 172 .953 French, B.-Chi., 36 66 81 13 160 .919 Gardner, Boston, 113 222 320  
32 574 .944 Truesdale, St.L., 122 279 313 56 648 .914 THIRD BASEMEN. Conroy,  
Wash., 48 61 87 6 154 .961 Lord, Bos.-Chi., 114136 213 24 373 .935 Bradley, Cleve.,  
61 89 126 10 225 .956 Perring, Cleve., 33 32 63 7102 .931 Rath, Phil.-Clev. 33 36 59  
5 100 .950 Hartzell, St. L., 89 123 203 25 351 .929 Elberfeld, Wash. 113 139 233 22  
394 .944 Moriarty, Det., 134 165 302 37 504 .927 Austin, N. Y., 133 204 284 30 518 .942  
Baker, Phila., 146 207 313 45 565 .920 Turner, Cleve., 46 38 101 9 148 .940 Engle,  
N.Y.-Bos., 51 53 119 16 188 .915 Wallace, St. L., 39 58 100 10 168 .940 Purtell, Ch.-  
Bos. .143 158 320 49 527 .907 ~'~~ \* ~~SHORTSTOPS. Turner, Cleve., 94194 320  
14 528 .973 Ball, Cleveland, 27 48 66 9123 .927 O'Leary, Detroit, 16 35 60 4 99 .960  
Mcnes, Phila., .17 .20 31 4 55 .927 Wallace, St. L., 99 258 344 33 635 .948 Barry, Phila.,  
145 279 406 63 748 .916 Tannehill, Chi., 38 52 126 10 198 .947 Roach, New York 58 112  
173-7 312 .913 Bush, Detroit, 141 310 487 51 848 .940 Blackburne, Chi., 74 173 265 43  
481 .911 McBride, Wash., 154 370 518 58 946 .939 Foster, N. Y., 22 37 63 10 110 .909  
Knight, N. Y., 79169 247 32 448 .929 Zeider, Chicago, 45 100 117 24 241 .900 Hartzell,  
St. L., 38 86 108 15 209 .928 Knaupp, Cleve., 18 27 57 11 95 .884 Wagner, Boston,  
140 303 424 57 784 .927 OUTFIELDERS. Easterly, Cleve., 30 39 5 0 44 1000 Stone,  
St. Louis, 145 220 20 7247 .972 Heitmuller, Phila. 28 49 2 1 52 .981 Lord, Cleve.-Phil.  
126 219 20 7 246 .972 Oldring, Phila., 134 249 14 '6 269 .978 Hemphill, N. Y., 94 15910  
5174 .971 1s Jackson, Cleve., 20 40 2 1 43 .977 Engle, N.Y.-Bos., 18 32 2 1 35 .971  
Ralston, Wash., 22 38 3 1 42 .976 Parent, Chicago, 62 92 5 3100 .970 Murphy, Phila., 151  
209 15 6 230 .974 Lelivelt, Wash., 89 149 13 6 168 .964 Cole, Chicago, 22 31 6 1 38 .974  
Crawford, Detroit 153 223 10 9 242 .963

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BROOKLYN. William Dahlen, Manager. Pitchers..... N. Rucker E. B. Barger Geo. Bell W. D. Scanlan Elmer Knetzer Frank Dessau I. Wilhelm F. Schneiberg Geo. Crable R. Miller S. Burke Catchers..... Wm. Bergen R. E. Erwin Otto Miller Infielders..... . Jake Daubert John Hummell Ed Lennox Tony Smith P. M. McElveen Thos. McMillan M. R. Stark Wm. Dahlen Tim Jordan Outfielders ..... Z. D. Wheat W. S. Davidson A. W. Burch- . J. Dalton R. Coulson H. J. Smith H. G. Lumley Geo. Hunter ST. LOUIS. Roger Bresnahan, Manager. Pitchers ..... John Lush Robert Harmon Frank Corridon Lester Backman V. Willis H. Sallee J. B. Geyer Elmer Rieger Chas. A. Pickett F. E. Higgins Ed. A. Zmich Roy Golden Chalmers - Patton B. Hearne Wm. M. Steele F. Alberts J. A. Raleigh Catchers .....Edw. Phelps R. Bresnahan Wm. Kelly John Bliss Infielders..... :Ed. Konetchy M. Huggins H. H. Mowrey A. J. Hauser R. Hulswitt F. Betcher W. J. Barbeau Outfielders ..... Geo. Ellis E. T. Oakes Louis Evans E. H. Zacher Wm. O'Hara Ernest Lush --^ ~o0. C. Abbott BOSTON. 1'~ ~~~' E ~Fred Lake, Manager. Pitchers..... A. A. Mattern Chas. E. Brown Cliff Culrtis Sam Frock Geo. Ferguson Wm. Burke Chas. Evans Kirb White Fred R. Liese Lewis Richie Geo. Tyler W. E. Parson R. N. Good Catchers..... Geo. F. Graham Harry Smith Wm. Rariden IT. Elliott Infielders ..... H. Sharp D. W. Shean C. L. Herzog W. J. Sweeney Ed. Abbaticchio Gus Getz \* Joseph P. Burg Leon Martel Outfielders..... Wm. Collins F. J. Beck Roy Miller Wilbur Goode J. H. Moran Oliver Sellers Wm. Cooney Riley Substitutes ..... ---- Krueger Fred Lake

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I

SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. 17 COLUMBUS. Bowman, Roland H. Fohe, Leo A. Odwell, Fred W. Nelson, Albert Arbogast, C. P. Goodwin, Clyde T. O'Rourke, Jas. Jr. Osborne, A. Beecher, Roy Gerber, W. Martin, Harry Packard, Eugene Berger, Charles Hall, Leslie Mahling, William Perkins, Ellis Carisch, Fred Jacobson, 'A. L. Liebhart, Glenn Perring, George Congalton, William James, W. A. Quinlan, Laurence Schreck, F. O. Cook, Fred R. Kaler, George R. Reilly, Alexander Sitton, C. V. Downs, J. Katz, Henry W. Ross, Robert B., Jr. Upp, George H. Friel, William E. Kenworthy, W. J. Rossman, Claude Wratten, Irve Hinchman, William KANSAS CITY. Beckley, Jake Dorner, Gus Hallman. Charles G. Rhodes, Robert Brandt, Edward Downie, Thomas Hunter, Fred Raftery, Thomas Boles, Walter Ellam, Roy James, W. A. Stengel, Chas. Brandon, C. M. Essick, W. E. Love, John Smoot, Homer Barbeau, W. J. Furchner, A. W. Owen, Frank M. Sullivan, John Cocash, John Fanning, Charles Powell, William Swan, O. K. Cranston, William Flaherty, P. J. Ritter, Lou E. Shannon, W. P. Carter, Conrad P. Hallman, William Stengel, Charles D. Taylor, John W. Campbell, William Holt, Charles S. Yoke, William C. Vyskocil, Joe Cullen, J. A. Carey, W. M. Moore, Richard C. Moran, J. H. Frambes, Walter B. MILWAUKEE. McShans, Charles Achenbach, Chas. Stowers, Paul B. Cutting, Ralph Ludwig, William L. Giligan, John P. Hostetter, Arthur Cook, C. W. Short, Clarence R. Madden, Leonard J. McGann, D. G. Breen, S. E. Schaus, George E. Robinson, Clyde Hammond, Harry Lewis, Phil. Manske, Louis McCormick, Barry Bailey, Russell C. Spencer, A. E. McGlynn, Grant Barry, John C. Schardt, Wilburt Purchner, A. W. Dougherty, T. J. Randall, N. J. Marshall, William Bartliff, Albert Clark, Harry Barrett, James



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Virginia Valley League; 8, Charles L. Colsson, P resident Mobile Club; 9, W. W. Brackett, Secretary-Treasurer Central California League. j

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Sporting Editor Kansas City Journal; 5, C. E. McBride, Kansas City Star and Times. A GROUP OF KANSAS CITY BASE BALL WRITERS.

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SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. American Association BY FRED R. COBURN, MINNEAPOLIS. MINN. Bad weather proved a handicap early in the race. Although this hit the Northern clubs harder than those of the Southern and Eastern ends of the circuit, the loss was more than repaid later on in the campaign when the battle for first place began to develop into a tense and exciting contest for supremacy. Minneapolis, with a club composed almost entirely of players with big league experience, won the pennant quite easily, the first flag gained by a Minneapolis club for more than a decade. Under the able management of Joseph Cantillon, formerly the leader of the Wash- ington American League club, who is a partner with his brother Michael in the ownership of the Minneapolis franchise, the Millers made rapid progress after an ordinary start and by the time the hot weather was on in deadly earnest the veterans were going at top speed. The excellent pitching of Hughes, good box work by Fiene, Pat- terson and Altrock, all four veterans, an airtight infield and the heavy hitting of Cravath, Williams, Clymer and Rossman were the strong factors in the success of the Minneapolis team.; The acqui- sition of Rossman from the Columbus club in mid-season proved a master stroke upon the part of the Minneapolis manager. The former Detroit player plugged up the right field hole and hit the ball in fine style. Another good move was the acquiring of Barry -y McCormick in mid-season from the Milwaukee club. Mike Kelley's St. Paul club started off the season in wonderful fashion, winning an overwhelming majority of their games during the first month of play. It was maintained. however, that St. Paul was not a consistent club and would slump sooner or later. This slump began to come about the time Minneapolis got well started and it was only the skillful management and diplomacy of Kelley that kept his team in the race until near the finish. The St. Paul infield was unable to keep up the

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pace and the pitching staff was also crippled by inabilities and illness during the strenuous periods of the race. Toledo made a mid-season switch of managers but remained dangerous contenders until the end. William ("Ducky") Holmes, the former big league outfielder, started out in charge of the club, but was succeeded by Harry Hinchman. His success with the team was one of the features of the association struggle. Blessed with two of the best and most consistent twirlers in the league, a fairly good infield and outfield and a bunch of sluggers, Hinchman kept dissension out of the ranks of the Mud Hens and proved the most feared opponent of the winning Minneapolis team. Toledo finished second, while the best St. Paul could get was fourth place. Columbus made a splendid finish after having received additional strength from big league teams. The Columbus management was sorely handicapped by persistent injuries to players, but fought pluckily for a good position and succeeded in fighting their way toward the top of the heap, winding up the season stronger probably than any of the other clubs. Kansas City got away to a miserable start, but in the last two months of the campaign came like a whirlwind and was one of the strongest clubs when the season ended, finishing in fifth place. The battle between Toledo, St. Paul, Columbus and Kansas City in the last month of the race was one of the features of the campaign. Practically neck and neck during this period the positions of these four clubs were not definitely determined until the last few games of the summer's campaign.

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SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. 185 Milwaukee, a strong pennant contender in 1909, was a sad disappointment in 1910. Manager John J. McCloskey could not get his men started right and the main pitching reliance, Stony McGlynn, failed to exhibit the same effectiveness as in the 1909 campaign and the team was weak behind the bat. Indianapolis was another disappointment last season, while Louisville, the pennant winners of 1909, finished absolutely last in 1910. Heinie Peitz, the veteran catcher, was in charge of the club at the beginning of the campaign, but the team's failure to win games caused a switch to be made and Peitz resigned in favor of Del Howard, former Cub

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outfielder and utility man. Howard made an improved showing, but was unable to drag his club out of the last hole. Although the American Association lineup contained the names of many veterans of big league Base Ball battles, yet there were a number of players sold and drafted after the close of the cam-' paign. ...Minneapolis sold but one player, pitcher Tom Hughes. who was repurchased by the Washington American League club. Short-stop 'Dave Altizer, who was one of the best infielders in the asso- ciation, was drafted by Cincinnati. St. Paul sold outfielder Murray to the .St. Louis Browns, outfielder Clarke to Boston and pitcher; Ryan to Brooklyn. Kansas City sold first baseman Fred Hunter, easily the best man in the league in his position, to, the Pittsburg National 'League, ,club, and Milwaukee lost pitcher Dougherty by draft. Brooklyn' getting the player. Toledo's star hurling pair, Yingling and West, were secured by Cleveland and that club also took catcher Land from the Mud Hens. Myers and Doyle of Louisville went to Chicago and Brooklyn of the National League, although the former player was drafted from the Western League, Louisville having turned him over to Sioux City. Kaler of Columbus finished the season with Cleveland and St. Louis secured pitcher George from Indianapolis. Indications are all for another successful Base Ball year for the' American Association in 1911. President Chivington has been! re-elected and will endeavor to remedy the only point in the league, toward which comment was directed, that of the umpiring. Each one of the eight clubs promises to be in the field with an even stronger lineup than in 1910. New managers have been engaged at Indianapolis and Milwaukee and everything is being done in these cities as well as the otLer six of the circuit to bring up the playing strength of the league. The magnates have adopted the four-jump schedule, an inno- vation, but which promises to be a success in every way. The standing of the clubs and the averages of the leaders in Batting and 'ielding in 1910 are given herewith. The complete official records are published in SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL RECORD, for sale by all newsdealers, price 10 cents. STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON. Club. Won. Lost. PC. Club. Won. Lost. PC. Minneapolis ..... 107 61 .637 Kansas City..... 85 . 81 .512 Toledo . .... 91 75 .548 Milwaukee ..... 76 91 ..455 Columbus ..... 88 77 .533 Indianapolis..... 69 96 .418 St. Paul ..... 88 80 .524 Louisville..... 60 103 .368 CHAMPIONSHIP WINNERS IN

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PREVIOUS YEARS. 1902-Indianapolis ..... .682 1936-Columbus ..... .615  
1903-St. Paul .....657 1907-Columbus ..... .584 1904 -St  
Paul..... .646 1908-Indianapolis ..... .601 1905-Columbus .....658  
1909-Louisville ..... .554

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that no one team is very much stronger than the others. The league's legislation along the lines of salary and playing limits has been highly successful, or such a story could not be written. When the barrier went up in front of the 1910 field the New Orleans Pelicans were picked by a majority of Southern Base Ball fans and experts, but not a great majority. The Pelicans justified the "advance information" by cantering home in front by about eight games, a small margin for six months of Base Ball playing, but the largest margin ly which a championship has been won in several years.

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SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. 19 showing greater all-around form than any man; who has ever played In Dixie. Coveleskie was brought South in mid-season, aind almost, from the time he dug his heel into Birmingham's mound the Alabamians started out to win. Coveleskie vied with Otto Hess of New Orleans for the season's pitching honors. Next to New Orleans the Chattanooga club led the race longer than any other. The Pelicans got away to an early lead, but injuries to at least two of Manager Frank's best players handi- capped the favorites considerably, and on May 4 they were bounced out by Chattanooga. This team held on to the lead until June 12, when Montgomery went to the front for a few days. The Pelicans won back their original berth on June 18 and from that day on were never headed. There is always a disappointment or two,

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brought on usually by the luck that is a part of the game. Memphis furnished the chief disappointment of 1910. Looked on at the start as a contender, the Memphis team took an early" tumble and never -did get into the thick of the fray. Mobile got away badly and, though she stuck at the bottom for several months. braced up toward the end, and the finish found her at the top of the second division. The Montgomery club was the victim of the hardest kind of luck. There never was a time during the season that Montgomery had her full team on the field, due to injuries to players. Osteen and Pepe sustained broken legs and nearly every player on the club was physically incapacitated at some time of the season. That the Southern Association sent up its usual contribution of talent to the majors is sufficient testimony to the class of ball that our eight clubs furnished. Such men as Jackson, Manush, Miller, Perdue and Elliott are pretty sure to engrave their names as indelibly on the memory of major league fans, as have Speaker Daubert, Wilhelm, McIntyre, Ball, Ford, Sweeney, Paskert, Rowan and quite a number of other former Southern Leaguers now seeing service in the big show.. Last year's attendance was good in nearly every city. New Orleans, as usual, led in this respect, with Birmingham second, and it i doubtful if there are many minor league cities that can show a healthier total. So assuring has been the past that the club owners in this association have virtually made up their minds to raise their salary and playing limits, a move which, if made, will give the rabid rooter of the South a still brighter prospectus of the future. The standing of the clubs and the averages of the leaders in Batting and Fielding in 1910 are given herewith. The complete official records are published in SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL RECORD, for sale by all newsdealers, price 10 cents. STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON. Won. Lost. P.C. Won. Lost. P.C. New Orleans .....87 53 .621 Nashville .....64 76 .457 Birmingham ..... 79 61 .564 Mobile..... 63 75 .456 Atlanta .....75 63 .543 Memphis..... ....62 76 .449 Chattanooga .....66 71 .482 Montgomery ..... 59 80 .421 CHAMPIONSHIP WINNERS IN PREVIOUS YEARS. 1901-Nashville ..... 634 1906-Birmingham ..... 652 1902-Nashville ..... 658 1907-Atlanta ..... .591 1903-Memphis ..... .584



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1908-Nashville .....573 1904-Memphis . .....600 1909-Atlanta.. .640 1905-  
New Orleans..... 651

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ST. JOSEPH TEAL-WESTERN LEAGUE.

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Texas League BY H. C. WITHERS, VICE-PRESIDENT, DALLAS, TEXAS. The 1910 season of the Texas League was notable for many features and unusual incidents. Notwithstanding the season closed September 6, it has not been definitely determined as to whether the championship honors belong to Dallas or Houston. The official standing shows Dallas finished seven points ahead of Houston and it was generally conceded that Dallas had won the pennant. The franchise holders were evidently of the same \* opinion, for at their October meeting they awarded the pennant to Dallas, Houston casting the only dissenting vote. However, Houston still nursed her objection to the action of the - franchise holders along in June when a number of games were thrown out, Houston suffering a net loss of three games. Doak Roberts of Houston protested this action and threatened to take the matter before the National Association. Three times Mr. Roberts succeeded in bringing the matter before the Texas League franchise holders and each time they declined to depart from their previous action. Meanwhile Mr. Roberts presented his side to the National Association and Secretary Farrell advised that the matter should be settled in accordance with the playing rules. When the annual schedule meeting was held in

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Austin, January 21, 1911, President Allen read this letter. Houston and Oklahoma City and President Allen (holding Shreveport's proxy) voted that the pennant should be awarded to Houston. Dallas, Fort Worth and San Antonio voted against the proposition, leaving the matter a tie. Waco declined to vote and Galveston's representative was absent. President Allen, declining to break the tie, suggested that the 1911 teams of the Houston and Dallas clubs should play a series of seven games to decide the 1910 pennant. Mr. Roberts of the Houston team expressed his willingness. Mr. Gardner of the Dallas team declared the proposition was preposterous and an unheard-of thing in Base Ball and he would not be a party to it. Rather than arouse the suspicions of the patrons of the game or cast a reflection upon the integrity of the sport he would prefer Houston should have the pennant. Houston declined to accept it, so it seems the Texas League emblem of championship, while being claimed by two teams, will be accepted by neither, because of disagreeable stipulations that accompany its acceptance. Mr. Gardner claims that the action at the Austin meeting was unparliamentary and irregular and that it will not become the official action of the league, hence its previous action will stand. The issue was not decided until the very last game of the last day of the schedule. Dallas was half a game ahead of Houston on the morning of September 6 when the season closed. Dallas had two games scheduled. Houston had two games scheduled and a postponed game, which it declared its intention of playing. This made it necessary for Houston to play three games in one day, another unusual Occurrence in Base Ball. If Dallas won both and Houston won three the teams would be tied. The first game at Houston was a morning affair and Houston lost, but yet if Dallas lost one in the afternoon and Houston won both there would still be a tie. This indicates the intense interest until the very last moment of play, Dallas having won both games. Waco had the hard luck team of the year, losing more than two-thirds of its games by one run. It participated in many

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SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. 201 extra inning games. The team made money. Shreveport had a strong team, but changes kept it from the top most of the

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time and interest soon lagged, Shreveport finally proving a financial drawback to the circuit. Frank Donnelley, who took charge of the Galveston team for the first time in 1910, played clean, aggressive Base Ball and his team had the best wishes of most of the disinterested fans. Under Donnelley's leadership Galveston looks dangerous next season. An effort to transfer the Oklahoma City team in mid-season involved that franchise in litigation. The players not feeling sure of their money and status played indifferent ball and the patronage at this good Base Ball town rapidly decreased. After several months the matter is still pending in the courts and with other teams preparing for the new season Oklahoma City is unable to do anything. No contracts have been sent out and the league may have to lend a hand to give Oklahoma City a good team. Dallas, Houston and San Antonio disposed of many players to major league teams and will be represented by new material. The Texas League sends a large number of players to higher company every year and but few of its stars are left for next season. Of the batting leaders Gowdy has gone to the New York Nationals, Northern to the St. Louis Americans, McIver to the St. Louis Nationals, and Mowry to the Philadelphia Nationals. The Texas League believes that it has a just grievance against the higher powers in the National Association. It made a determined fight for advancement to Class B and was assured at the close of 1909 that when the figures were announced by the census bureau the advancement was made if the population justified it. The figures when announced showed a population on the circuit of 80,000 more than the required number, yet the advancement has not been made and the Texas League will begin the 1911 playing season as a Class C league. One of the most notable games of the year was played between the San Antonio and Waco teams on July 5, resulting in a twenty-three-inning tie, with a score of 1 to 1. Loudell, who went to Detroit during the season, pitched the entire game for Waco, and Ables, who went to the New York Americans, pitched for San Antonio. There were five no-hit, no-run games, pitched by Chlette of Oklahoma, Hinricksen of Galveston, Johnson of Dallas, Lattimore of Fort Worth and Ables of San Antonio. President W. P. Allen has been re-elected for a two-year term. He has selected his umpires and has instructed them to report for the spring games between the Texas League teams and the major leaguers who will

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train in Texas this season. The standing of the clubs and the averages of the leaders in Batting and Fielding in 1910 are given herewith. The complete official records are published in SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL RECORD, for sale by all newsdealers, price 10 cents. STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON. Club. Dall. Hous.S.A. Ft.W.Shre.Gal. Ok. Waco. W. PC. Dallas ..... 8 11 14 9 14 11 16 83 .593 a Houston ..... 11 11 10 7 14 14 15 82 .586 San Antonio .....11 10 .. 7 10 11 9 16 74 .544 Fort Worth ..... 8 10 11 .. 12 8 14 12 75 .543 Shreveport ..... 9 10 9 10 .. 9 14 14 75 .532 Galveston ..... 6 8 8 9 10 .. 10 13 64 .460 Oklahoma ..... 7 7 6 6 12 12 .. 13 63 .460 Waco ..... 5 5 6 7 6 7 2 .. 38 .277 Lost ..... 57 58 62 63 66 75 74 99

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.jr~ ~ PITCHERS' RECORDS. 41" EI. Name and Club. GP.RO.HBO.SO.BB.HB.WP.IP. G.TO.F. T. W. L.PC. Eubanks, Houston.... 18 33 95 58 29 9 1 132 2 1 17 3 10 4 .714 Blanding, San An... 30 81 180 130 51 9 4 230 0 1 29 0 20 9 .690 Hise, Galveston ..... 24 56 143 66 39 10 1 192 4 3 21 0 13 6 .684 Yates, Dallas ..,.... 22 48 23 68 49 3 1 168 2 3 19 1 13 6 .684

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SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. 205 New York State League BY WILLIAM L. MCCOLLUM, WILKES-BARRE, PA. The pennant race of the New York State League in 1910 was in many respects almost a duplicate of the result in 1909, and, for the second time in the history of Base Ball, a championship was won by a team representing Wilkes-Barre, Pa. The Wilkes-Barre team of 1910 was under the personal direction of William J. Clymer, president and principal owner of the club, and the success achieved was largely due to his skill and resourcefulness. His reputation as a Base Ball strategist was upheld and he proved equal to every emergency. The Wilkes-Barre club assumed the leadership in the race at the start, but in the third week of the campaign dropped into second place

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and a week later to third place. Third place was held until early in July when the team again forged to the front and was not again headed. As a whole the New York State League was much stronger in playing and managerial strength in 1910 than at any time in its history and the result was a higher class article of Base Ball, and had it not 'been for the attack made upon Sunday Base Ball in the New York cities of the league the organization would undoubtedly have witnessed its most successful season. The reorganization of the Scranton team by Monte Cross and the rebuilding of the grounds in that city, the building of new plants in Elmira, Utica and Albany and the general sprucing up in the - other cities had aroused great interest, which was reflected by increased attendance in the early part of the season. The inter- ference with Sunday games, however, not only dampened interest in the game in the cities affected, but in view of the expensive teams that had been signed it was only through the wise and diplomatic guidance of President Farrell, and an exhibition of genuine sportsmanship on the part of owners who were facing serious losses, that the league was enabled to go through with ranks intact. The season furnished several surprises as well as several dis- appointments. The Binghamton club began the season under new control, but unfortunately with a team that was not of New York State League calibre. The. result was disaster and in mid-season, in order to save Base Ball the business men of Binghamton formed a new association and took over the team. A wise move was made by the new owners in securing Harry Lumley of the Brooklyn club as manager. - t At Troy, James Kennedy had secured probably one of the best line-ups in the league and his team was looked upon as, possible championship contenders. A series of unfortunate accidents and illness of players in the first six weeks, however, wrecked the fine line-up and practically placed the team out of the race. At Albany, Manager Clarke entered the race with a splendid line-up that seemed a sure winner until July. Then a series of accidents deprived the club of the services of five of its regulars at one time and so much ground was lost that the handicap could not be overcome when the team once more found itself. - Utica, Scranton, Syracuse and Elmira were factors in the race at all times, the last three named being at all times dangerous. Elmira was in charge of Michael O'Neill and though it was his first trial as a manager he made good. The standing

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of the clubs and the averages of the leaders in Batting and Fielding in 1910 are given herewith. The complete official records are published in SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL RECORD, for sale by all newsdealers, price 10 cents.

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SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. 209 Indiana-Illinois-Iowa League BY VINCENT Y. DOLLMAN, SPRINGFIELD, ILL. In reviewing the history of the season of 1910 attention must be called to the fact that the pennant-winning Springfield team established a new world's record for consecutive games won from the beginning of the season, winning ten games from the opening day, May 6, and never being out of first place through the entire race. This record was! not equalled by any club in organized Base Ball during 1910. On July 1 Springfield was seventeen games in the lead. While the team was strong in the personnel of its players, the genius of President R. F. Kinsella was a potential motive power back of it. It has been the policy of the Springfield club, under the leadership of President Kinsella, to recruit the club each year with young talent. Success has been the result. Springfield has been a member of' the I.I.I. League for six years under the present management, won three pennants, finished second once and third once, a record that will stand in history for a minor league when one considers that each year the local fans see practically a new team as the result of sales and drafts from the year previous. Of the players of the pennant-winning team disposed of during the 1910 season, Meloan was secured by the White Sox, Schaller by the Detroit Americans, Willis by the St. Louis Americans, Hartley by Toledo of the American Association, where he was drafted in ten days by the New York Giants; Laudermilk by the St. Louis Nationals, and Steiger by the St. Paul club of the Amer- ican Association. Pitcher Merz, who was with Springfield a portion of the season, was transfererd to Decatur and later sold to

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Indianapolis. Borton, who was drafted by the Chicago White Sox from the Ottumwa club, was also the property of the local club, Springfield receiving the draft money for him. Concededly the "Three-Eye" League is one of the strongest and best minor leagues in existence. It was launched ten years ago, and has gone through without the loss of a club during the playing season. The league was organized in 1900 by M. H. Sexton of Rock Island, Belden Hill of Cedar Rapids, James T. Hayes of Davenport, Edward Holland of Bloomington and Wilson Bering of Decatur together with other gentlemen who were in the circuit at that time. The "Three-Eye" League, so it is authoritatively claimed, furnishes more players to the major leagues than any Class B league in the country, and its existence largely depends upon the sale and draft of players. The league has been fortunate in enjoying the services of such Napoleons of Base Ball as M. H. Sexton, Edward Holland, the late Thomas J. Loftus, and A. R. Tierney, who have served as its presidents. President Tierney of Chicago is now head of the organization. The president also acts as treasurer and secretary. It is the consensus of opinion in the "Three Eye" League that the playing schedule for 1911 will consist of 140 games to be played in 138 days. Wilson Bering has had the honor of arranging the schedules for this league for a number of years and they have been satisfactory to the clubs interested. The Spalding ball is the official ball used in the "Three Eye" League. It has been used since the inception of the league and has proven absolutely satisfactory. The standing of the clubs and the averages of the leaders in Batting and Fielding in 1910 are given herewith. The complete official records are published in SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL RECORD. for sale by all newsdealers, price 10 cents.

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Island ..... .652 1903-Bloomington ..... .603 1908-Springfield .....  
603 1904-Springfield ..... .600 1909-Rock Island . ..... 652 1905-  
Dubuque ..... .569 INDIVIDUAL BATTING. Name and Club. G. AB. R. H.



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SH. SB. PC. Meloan, Springfield ..... 85 311 63 117 16 22 .376 Pierce,  
Danville ..... 13 37 5 13 0 2 .351 D. Smith, Springfield ..... 44 149 21  
51 3 9 .342 Collins, Springfield .17 68 10 21 2 3 .309 Manusch, Rock Island.....  
143 530 62 159 29 50 .300 Davidson, Rock Island ..... 98 358 50 106 21 16 .296  
Collins, Waterloo ..... 122 465 47 137 20 53 .295 INDIVIDUAL FIELDING.  
FIRST BASEMEN. Name and Club. G. PO. A. E. PC. Name and Club. G. PO. A. E. PC.  
D. Smith, Spring., 43 398 19 4 .993 Lerchen. Dubuque, 136 1567 74 19 .989 a., -F. Smith,  
Peoria, 21 215 6 2 .991 Staley, Danv., 120 1107 57 14 .988 SECOND BASEMEN. Bell,  
Spring., 130 371 380 19 .975|Hickman, Dav., 128 449 368 40 .963 Burns, Danv., 15 34  
32 2 .971 Magee, Danv., 117 374 373 39 .950 THIRD BASEMEN. Wilkes, Waterloo,  
108 144 255 21 .9501C. Darringer, Dav., 24 34 52 6 .935 Cooley, Dav., 32 39 57 6 .941  
Ingalls, Danv., 61 98 128 19 .922 SHORTSTOPS. Fisher, Danv.. 129 249 494 40 .949  
Staten, Bloom., 68 179 222 26 .939 Snyder,.R.I.-Bloom. 143 267 488 48 .940 Nye, Dav.,  
60 120 160 23 .92.4 LEFT FIELDERS. Madigan, Bloom., 15 33 4 0 1000 Erwin, Bloom.,  
15 26 6 1 .970 Burns, Danv., 90 197 13 3 .986 Nadeau, Dav., 93 206 16 7 .969 CENTER  
FIELDERS. Hildebrand, Danv., 16 21 1 0 1000 Lofton, Spring., 123 247 24 3 .989 H.  
Darringer, Dub., 68 144 9 1 .994,Long, Bloom., 127 293 20 4 .987 RIGHT FIELDERS.  
Meloan, Spring., 83 104 14 2 .982 Diebolt, Bloom., 28 46 1 1 .979 Erwin, Bloom., 42 55 2  
1 .982 Cuthbert, Peoria, 93 109 18 3 .977 CATCHERS. Hartley, Spring., 29 168 26 2 .990  
Wolfe, Danv., 112 562 112 11 .984 Asmussen, Peoria, 110 642 162 10 .985 O'Leary, R.  
I., 100 .601 144 13 .983 PITCHERS. Iakaff, R. I., 31 3 65 0 1000 Steiger, Spring., 17 5  
45 1 .980 Loomis, Danv., 38 6 89 1 .990,Patton, Waterloo, 27 10 79 2 .978 PITCHERS'  
RECORDS. \* Name and Club. H. R. BB. SO. W. L. PC. Steiger, Springfield ..... 97  
20 25 49 12 1 .923 Middleton, Springfield ..... 107 43 51 56 13 4 .765 G. Laudermilk,  
Springfield ..... 211 101 141 209 25 9 .735 Lakaff, Rock Island ..... 207 74 54  
112 17 8 .680

Tri-State League ,~~~t ~ BY J. V. TAYLOR, ALTOONA, PA. The seventh annual  
championship race of the Tri-State League was one of rivalry and action from its opening

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on May 3 to its close on September 7, 1910, with the glory of winning the pennant going to the Altoona club. Altoona's one aim since the inception of the Tri-State as an outlaw organization and since its admission into the National Association fold has been to land a championship club. It remained for Hank Ramsey to build up the team, pilot it through to victory' and cop the coveted honor. Ramsey, like Marty Hogan last year, was a new man in the Tri-State. He came a stranger, but in forming his club made no boasts but emphasized the statement that the club that won the championship would have to beat his team. His was a runaway victory and the first in the history of the league, all the other races being practically determined by the playing of the last few games of the schedule. Ramsey's victory with the Altoonas was remarkable in view of the fact that when he took hold of the reins of management he was compelled to scout about for new material. The old club of 1909 had been riddled of its stars and when he sent his team into the race there were but two pitchers of the 1909 team wearing an Altoona uniform. The club was considered a contender from the getaway; it set a fast pace, never dropped lower than the third position and from the middle of June to the finish was the leader. It was the cleanest cut runaway victory for a pennant ever witnessed in the league. Lancaster and Williamsport were in the field again with fast and well balanced teams and Trenton was also considered as one of the clubs that had pennant possibilities. The first month and a half of the season saw these four clubs seesawing between the first and fourth positions, with any of them standing a chance for championship honors. The race to the middle of July was a good one, marked with closely contested games, and then the Altoonas were sent along at a clip that practically cinched the pennant. The fight at the finish of the league race was for the second place, with Lancaster, Williamsport and Trenton ranking as factors. Lancaster went into a slump and lost ground but recovered during the last few weeks of the season and finished in the second place. Williamsport lost a better position in the race through the loss of the services of the famous Detroit veteran, Bill Coughlin, manager and field captain, when he fractured an arm in a collision with outfielder Crompton of Johnstown during early August. Coughlin had no player to switch to the third bag, the team work became demoralized for a time and the club lost ground that could not be regained at

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the finish. Trenton traveled fast during the early stages of the season, but went badly during the latter stages of the race and was compelled to fight hard to finish in the first division. Johnstown, which secured a new manager for the season of 1910 in Bert Conn, a veteran of the league, got a poor start in the getaway of the pennant race. Promising youngsters failed to make good and new men were secured to bolster up the club with the result that the team came strong at the finish, and made a strong bid for a first division place, but pulled up in the fifth position, in which it finished in 1909. Harrisburg was again a disappointment and never was considered as a dangerous opponent for the clubs leading in the race. The only glory earned by the club was that it was the only one on the

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SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDL. 217 Central League BY R. A. SCHNELLE, SOUTH BEND, IND. The Central League placed another grand season to its credit during 1910, especially from an artistic standpoint. The class of ball played was far beyond Class B caliber, for the army of major league scouts who scoured the circuit in search of recruits for their respective clubs were unanimous in their exclamations of surprise and praise in the manner of conduct. The number of players drafted and sold for promotion was far in excess in revenue and number than any previous years. Just twenty-one players graduated to major and Class A leagues, in which Dayton, which finished third in the race, contributed the greatest number, Martin, Sykes, Nee, Justus and Stark being advanced. Evansville furnished Le Jeune, the champion long distance thrower, Covington and Cady; Grand Rapids, Webb; South Bend developed the sensational McCarthy, Carey and Wells; Terre Haute, Brennan, McDonald, Summerlot and Alberts; Wheeling, Stratton and Doak; Zanesville, Kenworthy and Veazey. Considerable credit is due Dr. F. R. Carson, president of the league, for the excellent showing in this respect, for he insists upon the rosters of the several clubs being composed of first class material, which is not only conducive to furnishing the patrons of the circuit with proficient entertainment but is a

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means of supplying the club owners with revenue for the sale and draft of players at the termination of the playing season. For the first time in the history of the organization South Bend won the pennant. This team was conceded to have won the honors in 1903, but by a manipulation of protests the claim of the Fort Wayne club to the flag was sustained that season. South Bend's 1910 victory was the result of a hard fought campaign. With the exception of Wheeling and Evansville, all the clubs got away to a good start and it proved highly interesting during the first half of the season. Then South Bend and Fort Wayne drew away from the procession. But this was but temporary, for Dayton and Evansville made a grand spurt and gave the two leaders a merry chase until the final two weeks of the schedule. ., " > South Bend and Fort Wayne being natural rivals these two clubs exceeded all previous league records, South Bend playing to nearly 7,000 people in a contest with their rivals. Under such favorable conditions it is but natural to assume that both of these clubs were financial successes and the owners were several thousands of dollars enriched at the close of the season. To Edward Wheeler of Grand Rapids must be attributed a great deal of credit for the success of the South Bend club. The club's roster contained a fine array of talent, who just lacked that fighting spirit which makes necessary to achieve success and Wheeler proved the right man to exact that essential from his men. Ed Wheeler spent the greater part of his Base Ball career in the Western League and the American Association, being with the St. Paul club when that club won the pennant. While strictly temperate in his habits he is not insistent on his men for total abstinence, but he gave his players to understand they must report for duty in first class physical condition and he maintained that standard throughout the season. Owing to a misunderstanding with Bert Annis, the owner of the club, Ed will not lead the pennant winners in 1911, but has cast his lot with the Terre Haute club of this league. He has already surrounded himself with a promising lot of players and hopes to duplicate his efforts of 1910 at South Bend.

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SPALDING'S OFFICIAL. BASE BALL" GUIDE. ' 219 However, the leader of the pennant winners had his trials and tribulations, for he instituted several changes during the thick of the fight, which bordered on the sensational. Two acknowledged stars, Coffey and Craven, who had earned their spurs in the past, were traded for Welchance, the latter proving the batting sensation of the league after his change of pasture. Later Buck Connors, who always had batted around the .300 mark wherever he had played in the past, he having seen service in all the Class A leagues in the country, was deposed and Doc Schmick, an inexperienced player, installed in his place. Schmick was far inferior to Connors at batting, but the former proved adept at fielding and before the season closed was considered one of the star first basemen of the league. The turning point in the South Bend club's favor came when Carey joined the club. This youngster was the property of the club, but he was allowed to finish his studies at the college he was attending. The improvement Carey showed over his 1909 form was wonderful and he was almost instantly branded as the most promising young ball player in the league. Able to bat effectively from either side of the plate and exceptionally speedy, with gapnd fielding and base running propensities, he was a very dangerousr man in every department of the game, which appealed to the arhy of scouts that overran the league during the season, the Pittsburg; club finally securing him. He played a few games with the Pirates during the latter part of the National League season and his work made a favorable impression. A very noteworthy feature was his batting two home runs in one game, alternating from a left and right handed pitcher. The majority of players of the pennant winners were seasoned and had seen service in major and Class A leagues. All of the pitchers were veterans, which in a measure explains the reason none of them were drafted at the close of the season. Some remark- able feats were performed by the hurlers, which are contained in the compiled records. A pleasing feature of the season was the improvement in disci- pline of the players in the league over previous years. Considerable leniency had been shown in the past, but President Carson was determined to eliminate the greater part of it if it was necessary to relieve players of all their salaries. Fines to the extent of about \$300 were collected in this manner and the players soon learned to adjust their deportment to better advantage as a result.

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A great deal of publicity was given to the possible change in the circuit this year at the close of last season by disappointed scribes. However, it did not voice the sentiment of the owners, who are in perfect accord with their environments, and each club will go into the 1911 season better fortified with finances and playing material. The standing of the clubs and the averages of the leaders in Batting and Fielding in 1910 are given herewith. The complete official records are published in SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL. RECORD, for sale by all newsdealers, price 10 cents. STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON. Club. SB. Ft.W. Day.Eva. T.H. Zan. G.R. Wh. Won. PC. South Bend ..... 12 13 11 12 14 11 15 88 .63& Ft. Wayne ..... 8 .. 11 11 12 11 11 15 .79, .577 Dayton ..... 6 8 .. 10 11 12 17 10 74 .540 \* Evansville ..... 9 9 10 .. 11 13 7 11 70 .511 Terre Haute ..... 8 8 9 9 .. 10 12 7 63 .460. Zanesville ..... 5 9 8 7 9 .. 12 11: 61 .445 Grand Rapids ..... 9 7 3 13 7 8 .. 13 60 .438 Wheeling ..... 5 5 9 7 12 8 7 .. 53 ..38 Lost ..... 50 58 63 67 74 76 77 82

L, riysouv, ~ , , uones; 0, Hargrove; 4, Swartling; 5, Veasey; 6, Ken- worthy; 7. Newhouse, Umpire: 8, Crowder; 9, Herold; 10, O'Brien; 11, Montgomery, Mgr.; 12, Connelly; 13, Hillinger. ZANESVILLE TEAMI-CENTRAL LEAGUE.

Viridia Leadue BY COLONEL JOHN M. HERNDON, DANVILLE, VA. For the first time since the organization of the Virginia League, a change was made during the season of 1910 of the clubs com- posing it. The Portsmouth club, which had been running at a loss and had suffered adversely as a result of the rains, practically suspended operations on July 1 and had to be taken over by the league. The Virginia League settled the debts of the Portsmouth club and about the middle of July transferred the team to Petersburg, which had never been in the Virginia League before. Jack Grimm, who managed the Lynchburg club when it won the pennant in 1905 was given charge of the old Portsmouth, or rather Petersburg team, and completed the season. The race for the pennant for 1910 was full of interest and quite spirited. Towards the close it narrowed down to Danville and Roanoke,

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these two clubs running neck and neck for several weeks. The top place was not clinched until Labor Day, September 4, when Norfolk defeated Roanoke and Danville took two games from Richmond on the latter's grounds. Pennant winning is not an altogether new role for Danville. This city captured first place in the Virginia-North Carolina League in 1904. This league lasted but one season and the following year saw the formation of the Carolina and Virginia Leagues. The management of Steve Griffin and the judgment displayed by Secretary W. M. Snead of the Danville Athletic Association in the selection of players contributed materially to the victory of this club. Perhaps the most noteworthy event of the 1910 season was the resignation of President Jake Wells of Richmond who had been at the head of the Virginia League since its organization. He was regarded by Base Ball managers and others as being a competent and efficient executive head. Mr. Wells, however, as he stated in his letter of resignation, was occupied with so many duties and business interests that he did not have the time to spare to do justice to the position. Mr. Wells about fifteen years ago played first base on the old Richmond team, before the formation of the present league. C. R. Williams, who has been elected his successor, has every promise of being a satisfactory and competent president. After the close of the 1910 season a desperate effort was made by the owners of the Richmond and Norfolk franchises to oust Danville and Lynchburg from the league and to substitute Newport News and Portsmouth. Danville and Lynchburg are in the western part of the state and the Richmond and Norfolk Base Ball people contended that the expense of reaching these towns, which are farthest away from the other cities, did not justify them remaining in the league. The other club owners did not hold this view, however, and the plan fell through. An effort to increase the league from six to eight clubs also failed. Practically every club in the league will start the 1911 season with more new than old players. In fact several of the clubs have no more than three of last season's players on the reserve list. The pennant race for 1911 will depend almost exclusively on new blood and the relative strength of the different clubs is a matter of pure speculation. The managers chosen for the different clubs are as follows: Danville, Joe Laughlin, last year's catcher; Lynchburg, Otis Stockdale, who was with Birmingham last season; Roanoke, Frank Shaughnessey,



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last year's manager; Richmeond, James W. Sullivan, of Lincoln, Neb.; Norfolk, Charles Babb, man- ager last season for Memphis Tenn. Petersburg has not yet selected

1, Booe 2, Welsher; 3, Hannifan; 4, Grim, IMr.; 5, Bowen; 6. 'c.l:' 7, Iliunilton; 8, Clunk; 9. MacFarland; 14<, Kunkle; 11, Kirkpatrl ... '- l'utman; 13, Smith; 14, Vail. PETERSBURG TEAM-VIRGINIA LEAGUE.

SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. 225 a manager, but Heinie Busch, who has been shortstop on the Nor- folk team for the last two seasons, will likely accept the proposi- tion that has: been made to him. The standing of the clubs and the averages of the leaders in Batting and Fielding in 1910 are given herewith. The complete official records are published in SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL RECORD, for sale by all newsdealers, price 10 cents. STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

|                                                                                       |                                                          |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|
| Clubs. Dan. Roa. Nor. Lyn. Rich. Pet. W. PC. Danville .....                           | 11 12 15                                                 |
| 17 14' 69 606 Roanoke '.....                                                          | 13 9 15 14 17 68 .567 Norfolk5 11 .. 11                  |
| 12 19 58 .509 Lynchburg 11 11 12 ..                                                   | 14 9 57 .487 Richmond 9 10 11 10 .. 9 49 .422            |
| Petersburg .....                                                                      | 7 9- 12 9 10 .. 47 .408 Lost .....                       |
| 68 CHAMPIONSHIP WINNERS IN PREVIOUS YEARS. i906-Lynchburg ... ..                      | 45 5 56 67                                               |
| 666 1 1908-Richmond .....                                                             | 680 1907-Norfolk .....                                   |
| .583 1909-<br>Roanoke.....                                                            | .598 INDIVIDUAL BATTING. Name and Club. G. AB. R. H. TB. |
| 2B.3B.HR.SH.SB. PC. Doane, Roanoke .....                                              | 24 56 5 17 26 3 1 1 4 0 .304 Vail,                       |
| Petersburg .....                                                                      | 29 83 9 25 30 2 0 1 4 0 .301 Ok - Holland, Roanoke ..... |
| 123 457 60 133 175 20 7 3 14 21 .291 Spratt, Roanoke .....                            | 108 364 32 106 137 21 5 0                                |
| 10 5 .291 INDIVIDUAL FIELDING. FIRST BASEMEN. NameandClub. G. PO. A. E.TC. PC.        |                                                          |
| NameandClub. G. PO. A. E.TC. PC. Pressley, Ro., 114 1191 109 7 1307 .995 Stafford,    |                                                          |
| Pet., 47 448 47 4 499 .989 Schrader, Da., 116 1248 61 11 1320 .992 Dobson, Rich., 46  |                                                          |
| 435 27 7 469 .985 SECOND BASEMEN. Doyle, Rke., 123 283 329 13 625 .979 Bonner,        |                                                          |
| Norf., 53 147 148 8 303 .973 Reggy, Norf., 60 146 157 8 311 .974 Landgraff, Rich., 73 |                                                          |
| 193 192 13 398 .967 THIRD BASEMEN. Spratt, Rke., 94 104 197 13 314 .9591D. Smith,     |                                                          |
| Lchb., 121 183 274 31 488 -936 Shaw, Rich., 59 89 133 13 235 .945JBrown, Rich., 19    |                                                          |

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19 36 4 59 .W32 SHORTSTOPS. Baker, Rich., 88 194 305 29 528 .945 Newton, Rke.,  
120 267 380 47 694::932 Priest, Danv., 87 222 276 33 531 .938|Howedell, Lchb., 69 156  
226 29 4i1 .929 OUTFIELDERS. Bonner, Norf., 53 57 3 0 60 1000 Hall, Danv., 17 14  
00 14 1000 J. Jackson, Norf., 31 49 7 0 56 1000 O.Jackson, Lchb., 16 16 3 0 19 1000  
PITCHERS. D.oane, Rke., 17 11 38 0 49 1000 Mayberry, Danv., 29 15 76 1 92 1989  
Bussey, Danv., 34 6 89 1 96 .990 Vance, Norf., 27 10 73 1 84, .988 CATCHERS. Messett,  
Rich., 69 353 84 8 445 .982 Fisher, Rke., 37142 38 4 184 -97\$ Laughlin, Danv., 67 300  
89 8 397 .980 Callahan, Danv., 24 69 20 2 ,91 .978 PITCHERS' RECORDS. PP. ~ W.  
Sh. Name and Club. G. IP. AB. H. R.HB.BB.SO.P. O. W. L. T. PC. Doane, Roanoke .....  
15 124 424 57' 13 5 20 65 1 5 12 1 0 .923- Bussey, Danville ..... 32 251 894 198 57 5  
54 84 0 7 23 5 0 .821 Vance, Norfolk ..... 28 233 833 164 47 14 24 94 0 8 16 7 2 .696  
Jenkins, Roanoke ..... 17 107 410 99 47 5 38 41 0 0 6 3 1 .667

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SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. 229 The salary limit has been raised from \$2000 to \$2200 a month and it looks as if the league would now try and live closer to the law and conditions they agreed to at their annual meeting. At the annual meeting the league voted unanimously to cut out borrowing players, and will have absolute control of every man on the reserve list. This will give the owners a chance to dispose of any talent they may discover to the highest bidder. Knowing this, the men scouting for the big leagues will be more apt to come to New England to look over the field. This league has been noted for the number of clever youngsters developed each season, players usually of good habits and physically fit to stand the hard grind of major league Base Ball. The results of last season in the New England League have emphasized the fact more clearly than ever to my mind that veteran managers should be financially interested in the clubs they are directing. Managers with no financial interests are apt to go too far in their efforts

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to gain a little passing glory by winning championships, even at the expense of a weak treasury. No one can blame a manager to work every legitimate means to gain the highest honors for his club, but the manager who is forced to go out and secure major league talent at ruinous expense is a losing proposition for both club and league. A manager allowed to secure players of a higher grade than called for in a Class B league is bound to force every other club to ignore the limit, for players will talk, and both press and fan will sympathize with the players who are pulling down more than the clubs can afford to pay and remain in the business. To get the money out of Base Ball the teams must be evenly matched and a close race maintained from start to finish. Clubs leading in the race should not forever strain every point to even make their position stronger unless by legitimate means. I believe all minor leagues should follow the example of the American League and have a fund taken from ten per cent. of the gate money. After the close of the season and all expenses paid the league should take the remainder and divide the sum among the eight clubs equally. This would give the weak drawing club a little something in the way of consolation, and there is no good reason why the club doing well should not help out a partner. Last season New Bedford practically made a runaway race of it, Lynn and Worcester fought hard, and Lowell came strong at the close. Fall River had the satisfaction of being the only club to take a series from New Bedford. This was especially gratifying to Fall River, a rival club, and depressing to the New Bedford boys, who were anxious to make it a clean sweep. Brockton, a well handled team, always sticking close to the limit was forced to take the count at the target end of the procession with a slight financial loss. The New England League is the one organization that has never played Sunday ball. The President of the League is a member of the National Board of Arbitration, and the record will show that fewer cases come before the Board from the New England League for settlement than from any other Base Ball organization. Nine years ago you could have purchased the property rights of the league for \$20,000, while to-day I doubt if you could get a clear title to the property of the league for \$150,000. This speaks well for organized Base Ball. I believe that the New England League can with all modesty claim that it has done its full share to build up Base Ball in this country, and while there may arise little

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differences both on and off the field, the final summing up will show that the games are played for all in sight and scandal is unknown in any city in the circuit.

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SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. 233 league's players advancing to major society were with the tailend team, Holland. Hendricks' advancement was due to his pitching a no-run-no-hit game against the Muskegon team, then the league leader. But one of the opposing players reached first base. He went to the Giants in mid-season. He was tried in a few games and made a very favorable impression on Manager McGraw, according to reports. Standing more than six feet in his stockings and weighing close to 200 pounds he is a magnificent specimen of physical manhood. Woldring's steady pitching throughout the season made him the most talked about player in the league. After losing six straight games, all by low scores, he won twelve straight with the tailend team, lost two and then wound up the season by winning six straight. Two defeats are credited to him through his taking the slab with the score tied and men on the bases. The Cadillac team, which won the pennant was recruited by Manager Cal Wenger almost entirely from Grand Rapids. Many of its members were old leaguers of many years' experience in fast company. Most notable among them was Wallace Reddick, for several years with the Denver and Lincoln clubs of the Western League. Manager Wenger served with the Flint pennant winners of the Interstate League, the Mount Clemens pennant winners of the Southern Michigan League, the Kalamazoo club of the Southern Michigan and the Lincoln club of the Western League previous to assuming managerial cares. During the early part of the season Martin Kubiak covered first base for the pennant winners, leading the league in batting. His release was sold in mid-season and Redonnet, released by the Holland club, signed in his place, proving a worthy successor. Glenn Hale, a former Interstate, Central, Southern and South Atlantic Leaguer, held down short field. Weirich,

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a former Southern Michigan Leaguer, covered left; Wittowski and Platte, semi-pros of State reputation, holding down second base and right field, respectively. Adams, a former North Carolina Leaguer and Minnesota independent teams player, alternated behind the bat with youngsters Henderson and Foster, Gerloski, Collins and Weston, former Grand Rapids semi-pro players, who had shown exceptional form the year before, proved the mainstay of the pitching staff. The Traverse City team finished second and gave Cadillac a scare even despite the handicap of a dozen games lost in succession in mid-season through Manager Collett breaking his leg in play, first baseman Dunckel out through sickness and several other players-of the team in bad shape. Muskegon started off with a rush and might have landed the pennant but for an unusual string of injuries to players, starting with third baseman Myron breaking his leg. Then, when it came to the stretch, and the leaders but two games ahead, second base- man Shippicasse was stricken with illness from which he never recovered. The Holland club, hastily gotten together, lost fourteen out of its first fifteen games, changed managers and was hopelessly out of the race before settling down. It is doubtful whether another Class D league in the country is more solid financially than the Michigan State. W. S. Hull, the millionaire manufacturer of wood dishes, is president of the Traverse City team, which is given the solid backing of the business men of the town. The Cadillac team is backed by the heads of big lumbering firms of the town, as well as the business men. C. H. Scott, president, and Archie Deaker, manager, are leading business men of Muskegon who are behind the team of that city and have the confidence of the business interests of the city.

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Southern Michigan League BY HOWARD P. HALL, KALAMAZOO, MICH. Kalamazoo won the pennant under the leadership of Charles Wagner, who proved a most capable manager. He surrounded himself with a team of veterans, a lot of heady players who knew how to make the most of all chances. Lansing ran neck and neck with Kalamazoo the last three weeks of the season and the two teams finished tied for first place, the post-season series being won by Kalamazoo, largely due to the masterly pitching of

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Jacobson, who won four game,. Adrian ran third in the race and was all along a dangerous contender until the second week in August when Kalamazoo put them out of the running by taking four out of five games. Battle Creek, always last in Southern Michigan flag races, showed great improvement over former years and finished fourth in the race. During June and the first of July the team was a strong first, but the sale of Zwillling :and Rogge to Chicago and catcher McKee to Indianapolis hurt the club's chances. Flint, looked upon as a certain first division club, landed in fifth place. During May and June the cluo was a contender for first honors, but in July dropped into the second division and played very uncertain ball. Bay City finished in sixth place, and that after being in seventh and eighth places a greater portion of the season. Jackson never got started and was crippled by a weak pitching staff. Saginaw, champions of two years, played in the hardest kind of luck and were never able to get above the sixth hole. Sickness, injuries and frequent changes in the line-up gave the team a kaleidoscopic appearance during the year. The standing of the clubs and ,the averages of the leaders in Batting End Fielding 4-i- 1910 are given herewith. The complete official records are published in SPALDING'S .OF-FICIAL BASE BALL RECORD, for sale by all newsdealers, price 10 cents. STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON. Club. W. L. PC. Club. W. L. PC. Kalamazoo ..... 87 52 .626 Flint ..... 69 71 .493 Lansing ..... 87 52 .626 Bay City ..... 59 .81 .422 Adrian ..... 83 56 .596 Jackson ..... 51 85 .375 i Battle Creei .....72 64 , .529 Saginaw ..... 46 93 .331 CHAMPIONSHIP WINNERS JN .PREVIOUS YEARS. 1906-Mt. Clemens ..... .670 98 -Saginw..... .581 1907-Tecumseh ..... .622 1909- Saginaw ....584 INDIVIDUAL BATTING. Name and Club. G. AB. R. H. 2B. 3B.HR.TB.BB.SO.SH.SB. PC.- Bowser, Flint ..... 110 439 66 150 38 10 14 250 16 57 10 39 .342 Saier, Lansing ..... 141 516 83 175 39 16 3 255 57 61 14 42 .339 Zwillling, Battle Creek... 77 270 46 88 15 13 3 137 43 40 16 15 .326 Knisley, Saginaw ..... 45 170 16 55 9 1 3 75 8 19 4 12 .324 Fullerton, Adrian ..... 130 478 76 150 19 9 2 193 55 35 4 55 .314 Lagoe, Kalamazoo ..... 31 96 3 30 5 0 0 35 11 13 1 3 .313 McKee, Battle Creek ..... 89 321 45 100 15 9 1 136 .34 26 11 12 .312 Helmer, Jackson ..... 5 13 0 4 2 0 0 6 0 4 0 0 .308 Cogswell, Flint ..... 93 359 41 108 20

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11 2 156 19 29 9 8 .301 Cote, Kalamazoo ..... 127 457 65 137 22 10 2 185 42 41  
30 26 .300 Ball, Adrian ..... 140 550 117 165 23 22 6 250 85 73 8 57 .310 Hinton,  
Kalamazoo ..... 12 34 2 10 3 0 0 13 3 5 1 0 .294 Wuffli, Saginaw ..... 139 519 64 152  
27 9 2 203 18 46 25 51 .293

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SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. 239 It Kentucky-Indiana-Tennessee League  
BY PERRY D. GREEN, VINCENNES, IND. After having been out of existence for two  
years the K.I.T. League, which is more commonly known as the "Kitty," was reorganized in  
1910, and enjoyed a splendid season. It had as its president C. C. Gosnell of Vincennes,  
Ind., who was at the head of the organization for the year just previous to the one it passed  
out of existence and who has proven the only official able to make it survive a complete  
season. Mr. Gosnell also served as secretary and when it came to reorganization for 1911  
he was re-elected, without opposition and tendered a vote of thanks. The Kitty started out  
in 1910 with Vincennes, Ind., Clarksville, Tenn., Hopkinsville, Ky., and Paducah, Ky., as  
members. Neither city knew the strength of the other. as the managers had little time to  
consider the pace that would be set. Vincennes, with John Nairn managing, opened in fine  
condition and for the first month had things her own way and played so much superior ball  
that it looked like a walkaway. Clarksville was groomed into form by Manager Bridges and  
the brilliant playing of the team brought it so close to Vincennes that it took the final game  
of the season to decide, the Hoosiers winning it by strong playing. Manager Ange-  
mier could not get Paducah into the running and Hopkinsville, with Dave Anderson managing,  
was never dangerous. The attendance during the season was good and when after; sixty  
games had been played it was announced that Harrisburg and McLeansboro, two Illinois  
cities, had been admitted to mem- bership in the league there was renewed interest. The



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announcement was also made that the winner of the first pennant was Vincennes and that at the close of the second season the winner of its pennant would play Vincennes a series of seven games to decide the championship for the season. Owing to Vincennes and McLeansboro failing to agree on terms the games were never played, Vincennes therefore having the honor of being the winner of the first pennant and McLeansboro the winner of the second. When the second season, the schedule for which called for sixty games, was opened on July 23, Vincennes was pitted against Harrisburg and so easily were the Illinois lads downed that another runaway race was predicted. Manager Nairn was taken ill just after the series and this left Vincennes without a first sacker and resulted in the team going to pieces. However, the team indulged in occasional spurts, which made the sport interesting for the leaders and was the only one that looked like a contender. Manager Bridges of Clarksville also succumbed to sickness and resigned, William McAndrews taking his place, but was unable to make the team play winning ball. Johnny Ray succeeded Dave Anderson, who was traded to Paducah and placed at the head of the team. Both got good and bad work from their teams, but the change did not prove of benefit and at no stage did either have a chance at the flag. Interesting events during the season included a triple play pulled off by the Paducah club, the pitching of two no-run-no-hit games by Priest of Clarksville and one by Carl Johnson of Vincennes and the failure of Lyman Johnson, pitcher, to have a fielding chance in a ten-inning and eleven-inning game. Another interesting feature was noticed when at the close of the season it was seen the McLeansboro club had gone through the closing sixty games without having released or signed a man. Of the players who leave the league for higher company Buster Keene, who was purchased by Indianapolis, is of unusual promise. Cy Lambert was purchased by Newark, Ohio, and Harry

Eloy by San Antonio of the Texas League. Hoyt is a left-hand twirler and was conceded to be the best in the league. Although ill the greater part of the season, his record with the tailend Clarksville club was a splendid one. The averages of the players, which were compiled too late for insertion in the SPALDING OFFICIAL BASE BALL RECORD in

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January, are given herewith. FIRST SEASON. SECOND SEASON. Club. Won. Lost.  
P.C. Club. Won. Lost. P.C. Vincennes . . . . . 36 23 .610 McLeansboro.....40 18 .690  
Clarksville..... 34 23 .596 Harrisburg . . . . . 29 29 .500 -Paduca..... 26 33 .441  
Hopkinsville..... 29 30 .492 Hopkinsville..... 21 38 .356 Paducah.....29 31 .483  
Vincennes.....28 31 .475 Clarksville.....21 37 .362 INDIVIDUAL BATTING AND  
FIELDING. Bat. Field. Name and Club. G. AR. R. H.SH.51B. 2B'.3B.HR. PC. PO. A. D.  
PC. Lambert, Clarksville. 49 112 18 41 2 3 2 3 1 .367 19 50 6 .926 Taylor, Hbpbinsville.  
41 156 21 56 5 6 8 2 1 .359 257 35 12 .960 Morton, Hopkinsv.... 16 54 6 19 2 3 0 2 0 .352  
23 15 1 .974 Keen, Clarksville ... 54 189 28 64 7 14 11 2 4 .333 469 41 24 .955 Phillips,  
Clarksv. ... 16 38 4 11 6 1 0 0 0 .316 80 11 1 .989 Taylor, Paducah .... 10 35 4 11 1 2 0  
0 0 .314 50 2 3 .945 Gfroerer, McLeans... 50 171 38 52 13 11 8 1 0 .304 110 6 3 .951  
Bridges, Clarksville.. 11 27 1 8 2 1 1 0 0 .296 81 8 11 .890 Kraft, McLeansboro. 51 185  
26 54 8 7 11 4 4 .292 56 53 6 .947 Steele, McLeansboro. 32 100 8 29 7 7 4 0 0 .290 78  
10 5 .946 Golden, McLeansboro 50 174 29 50 14 11 11 1 0 .287 67 93 13 .930 Nairn,  
Vincennes .... 84 294 32 85 7 6 10 2 0 .285 831 42 16 .982 Lynch, Hopkinsville. 29 102  
12 29 0 3 10 2 0 .284 102 48 15 '909 Cram, Pad.-Hopk'sv. 29 72 7 20 1 1 0 0 0 .277 14  
46 8 .882 Brown, Hopkinsville. 97 343 46 92 18 15 14 7 0 .268 739 53 17 .979 Jantzen,  
Vincennes... 109 370 47 99 21 \*24 11 3 0 .267 114 187 27 .918 Jones, Vin.-Hopk..... 95  
325 27 86 16 22 10 0 0 .264 117 8 3 .976 Gust, Harrisburg ... 53 190 24 50 8 5 7 1 0 .263  
545 13 17 .970 Blue, Clarksville ... 51 182 12 48 14 9 8 2 1 .263 231 48 9 .966 Calbert,  
Harrisburg. 44 126 14 33 9 15 8 1 3 .262 65 51 7 .948 Glenn, Vincennes .. 33 107 15 28  
4 2 5 0 0 .261 224 44 6 .941 Block, Paducah .....108 368 42 96 12 22 11 2 0 .261 268  
68 28 .936 Vinson, Hopkinsville. 27 96 10 25 3 1 6 1 0 .260 216 21 10 .959 6 Gosnell,  
Vincennes... 87 271 25 70 14 9 10 1 0 .259 70 112 16 .919 Taylor, Harrisburg .. 21 66  
7 17 3 6 2 0 0 .258 25 6 2 .939 Berry, McLeansboro.. 24 63 5 16 7 1 1 0 0 .254 144 25  
2 .988 DeHaven, Vincennes.105 380 54 96 19 36 18 4 0 .253 246 276 32 .942 Smith,  
Hopkinsville.. 53 170 18 43 3 3 12 0 0 .253 66 109 16 .916 Higginbotham, McL.. 15 40  
4 10 4 1 1 0 0 .250 12 18 1 .968 Hurst, Vincennes .... 103 336 44 83 19 19 11 2 0 .247  
157 18 4 .977 Goldnamer, Hopk'sv. 61 219 37 54 13 34 5 2 0 .246 98 7 4 .962 Tinlin,

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Harrisburg .. 55 175 28 43 4 12 7 8 0 .246 85 105 32 .856 Hixenbaugh, Vin. ... 33 118 9 29  
2 6 1 0 0 .245 46 71 13 .900 Lyons, Hopkinsville.. 96 335 46 82 8 25 11 5 0 .244 158 123  
30 .903 Thompson, Clarksv.. 97 322 46 82 8 25 11 1 1 .242 151 19 11 .983 R. Johnson,  
Vin.....112 380 26 90 29 13 13 2 0 .237 551 72 15 .976 Stewart, Hopk.-Clark. 31 83 7 19 3  
2 4 0 0 .229 52 5 2 .966 Spair, McLeansboro.. 52 187 21 43 10 8 12 0 0 .229 92 15 3 .972  
Runyon, Paducah ... 12 31 0 7 2 1 1 0 0 .226 11 22 4 .892 Wightman, Hopkins.. 11 31 2  
7 2 1 2 0 0 .226 4 18 3 .880 Murray, Hopkinsville. 90 309 47 70 15 20 5 2 1 .226 159 153  
41 .883 Shinn, Vin.-Clarksv..100 332 29 74 7 7 14 4 0 .223 172 38 15 .933 Roberts, Vin.-  
Hr'. I.. 10 23 1 5 0 0 1 0 0 .217 0 29 1 .952 Cranor, Hopkkisv..... 20 -60 3 13 5 0 1 0 0 .217  
104 29 4 .971 Warder, PF.ducah ... 14 51 4 11 2 2 1 0 0 .216 17 8 1 .961

larlrrt; s. Sclli lcel)erg; ,. Poole; 10. Williams; 11, Scott; 12, Goodman; 13, Chapman; 14,  
McKernau, Mgr.; 15, Winchell. PARIS TEAM-CHAMPIONS BLUE GRASS LEAGUE. both  
of Paris. Since the season closed Paris sold pitcher Scheneberg to Atlanta and pitcher  
McCormick to Albany, both of the South Atlantic League. Before the drafting season  
opened the Chicago Nationals bought "Germany' Angemeier, the crack Frankfort catcher,  
and Big Bill Toney, Winchester pitcher, hero of the famous world's record game with  
Lexington in May, 1909-seventeen innings without a hit. winning his game 1 to 0. This  
memorable game has never received proper consideration from Base Ball statisticians and  
historians; perhaps its authenticity has been doubted. I have the assurance of the official  
scorer that throughout the entire seventeen innings but

Mascot. LEXINGTON TEAMI-BLUE GRASS LEAGUE. Lexington finally winning out  
by a comfortable margin. Winchester defeated Richmond for third place by four points.  
FLrankfort, the 1908 champions, met with accidents and reverses as the season  
advanced, finally finishing fifth. Shelbyville, predestined to the basement, did her duty  
nobly. The Shelbyville team became so thor- oughly disorganized late in August that the  
franchise and players were turned over to the league: Maysville, a prosperous manufac-  
turing city, bought the franchise and completed the season with four or five regular players

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and numerous experiments. Maysville came into organized ball naturally ; years ago she maintained a fast independent team, Dan McGann, Jesse Tannehill and other less famous players, being at one time on her payroll. Of recent years the town has had no club, but a new park and grandstand will be built for 1911.

|                                      |                           |                                |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|
| r', "I I Wincheste ...               | 11 9 11 13 19 63 .516     | Richmond 8 13 12 15 15 63 .512 |
| Frankfort'---                        | 12 13 11 7 - - 17 60 .496 | Maysville ..... 4 9 7 1 1      |
| 6 37 .294 Lost .....                 | 4 7 56 5 9 6 0 61 89      | CHAMPIONSHIP WINNERS IN        |
| PREVIOUS YEARS. 1908-Frankfort ..... | .671 1                    | 1909-'%linchester ..... .630   |

Rev ~~~~~JN s adz sue

the Central California Base Ball League, which was granted a Class D charter by the National Association and franchis(s by this league to Napa, Vallejo, St. Helena, Santa Rosa, San Rafael, Petaluma, Port Richmond and Healdsburg, all within a radius of fifty miles of San Francisco. For various reasons, principally due to the financial inability of franchise owners to maintain their clubs by reason of too high a salary limit, the towns of Napa, Vallejo, St. Helena, Santa Rosa, Petaluma and Healdsburg were dropped from the league and in lieu thereof franchises were issued to Alameda, Berkeley, Elm- hurst, Fruitvale, San Leandro and Haywards and an eight-club

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Enrickson; 7, Hackenbtirry; 8, Javs 9 Dell' 10 lierr, Mgr.; 5, Benz; 6, ricsn;, ackenrry; , Jays; 9, Dell; 10, Rilley; 11, Rohrer; 12, McMillin; 13, Wells; 14, Chouinard; 15, S. Murphy,

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Mascot; 16, Claffey. Photo, copyrighted, 1910, by H. E. Bethe. GREEN BAY TEAM-I-WISCONSIN. ILLINOIS LEAGUE.

SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. 253 Appleton won the pennant by superior hitting, coupled with the wonderful pitching of Murphy, a Chicago youngster, who in his first season in organized Base Ball pitched and won thirty out of thirty-six games, his most remarkable performance being on July 23 and 24, when he pitched and won three games in two days. Rockford, Fond du Lac and Oshkosh started the season like winners and for the first month one or more teams were tied for first place nearly every day. Then Appleton and Racine came up gradually, the Oshkosh team, through lack of an experienced manager, took a slump and gradually dropped to seventh place. The Madison team, champions of 1909, got a poor start and suffered more from injuries than any two other teams and did not strike its stride until the middle of the season and then it climbed steadily until it passed Racine and went into the first division. Green Bay, always a dangerous team, was composed for the most part of youngsters just breaking into the game and they were unable to stand the pace set by their more experienced opponents, although at times playing most remarkable Base Ball. The Aurora team was a disappointment. Representing the largest city in the league, which should also be the best drawing city in the organization, a cheap team placed in the field by a manager who owned the controlling interest in the club hurt the game in Aurora and before President Moll and the directors of the league were able to get control of the club for the business men of Aurora it was too late to build up a winner for that season. The Aurora business men are taking hold of the club this season, however, and with a competent manager and even a fair team will be a tower of strength to the league. The Appleton club last year demonstrated the fact that it is advisable for a minor league to have a playing manager and most of the clubs will follow Appleton's example this year. With the manager taking part in over 100 games, and by using a change catcher in the outfield, Appleton went through the season with twelve men, was able to pay them better salaries and still remain within the salary limit, and secured better results, as was shown by the fact that all of

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the regulars on the pennant-winning team batted better than .260 and five of them better than .280. That first-class Base Ball was produced in the league is evidenced from the fact that no less than a dozen players will be found in higher leagues this season, Appleton alone contributing five players to higher classes. Murphy, the star Appleton pitcher, was sold to the St. Louis Americans; McAuley, third baseman, who led the league in batting, was sold to San Francisco; Buemiller, shortstop, and Bredenhagen (Brady), first baseman, were drafted by Brooklyn, later going to Louisville and Galveston, respectively. Gardner, outfielder, was drafted by Pittsburg and sold to Kansas City. Chouinard, Green Bay outfielder, was sold to the White Sox and finished the season with that team; Kirwan, Fond du Lac pitcher, was drafted by the Cubs; Slapnika, Rockford pitcher, was drafted by Cleveland; Siebert, Aurora pitcher, by Kansas City; Cook, Madison shortstop, by Milwaukee; Noel, Oshkosh pitcher, by Springfield, Ill.; Benz and Rohrer, Green Bay battery, by Des Moines. Taking it all in all this league is now on an absolutely firm foundation and its permanency is established beyond question. The standing of the clubs and the averages of the leaders in Batting and Fielding in 1910 are given herewith. The complete official records are published in SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL RECORD, for sale by all newsdealers, price 10 cents.

254 SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON. Club. W. L. PC. Club. W. L. PC. Appleton . . . . . 74 45 .621 Green Bay . . . . . 59 61 .492: Rockford . . . . . 72 50 .607 Racine . . . . . 59 62 .487 4 Fond du Lac . . . . . 66 55 .545 Oshkosh . . . . . 50 72 .409, Madison . . . . . 62 59 .512 Auroa . . . . . 43 81 .346, CHAMPIONSHIP WINNERS IN PREVIOUS YEARS. 1905-La Crosse . . . . . 623 1908-Wausau . . . . . 597 1906 - La Crosse . . . . . 644 1909-Madison . . . . . 627' 1907-Freeport . . . . . 658 INDIVIDUAL BATTING. Name and Club. G. AB. H. PC. Name and Club. G. AB. H. PC. McAuley, Appleton. 120 446 153 .344 Shaub, Oshkosh, 115 428 130 .304 Campbell, F. du Lac, 86 305 98 .322 Groh, Oshkosh, 100 374 111 .297 Saveland, Rockford, 76 265 85 .321 Becker, F. du Lac, 117 424 125 .295 Betts, Rockford, 121 457 145 .318 Brady, Appleton, 107 428

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125 .293 INDIVIDUAL FIELDING. FIRST BASEMEN. Name and Club. G. PO. A.E.SB.PC. Name and Club. G. PO. A.E.SB.PC. Severeid, Rock., 106 1072 50 12 18 .990 Brady, Appleton, 107 1077 64 17 14 .986; Kutina, F. duLac, 120 1209 61 19 12 .986 Mollwitz, G. Bay, 114 1195 62 21 18 .984 SECOND BASEMEN. Harmuth, Rock., 15 27 53 2 1 .976 Walsh, Madison, 85 232 220 21 18 .956. Lewee, Appleton, 112 240 296 17 13 .970 Wisser, Aurora, 93 258 246 30 10 .944. THIRD BASEMEN. O'Leary, Oshkosh, 114 151 228 19 31 .9531Harrod, Aurora, 101 139 198 30 9 .919 Bues, Racine, 122 152 250 30 25 .931IHines, Gr. Bay, 81 131 181 29 19 .915 SHORTSTOPS. Groh, Oshkosh, 100 227 275 33 34 .939 Hoffmann, Rock., 66 123 194 26 12 .925. Buemiller, Apple., 94 183 305 33 i8 .9371 Becker, F. duLac, 117 204 375 48 26 .924 OUTFIELDERS. O'Hare, F. du L., 100 219 10 0 31 1000 Jayes, Green Bay, 49 93 7 1 5 .991 Everett, Aurora, 64 103 8 1 5 .992 Dell, Green Bay, 108 193 16 3 24 .986 PITCHERS. / Hunt, Oshkosh, 20 6 66 0 1 1000Hockenbary, G.B., 18 6 46 1 2 .9S2 Nickoll, Rockford, 13 3 28 00 1000 Schott, Appleton, 31 19 79 2 1 .98 CATCHERS. Kurke, Rockford, 95 482 93 7 16 .988 Raedel, F. du Lac, 97 497 130 12 8 .982 F. Smith, Mad., 103 585 123 11 11 .985 Schmidt, Racine, 96 445 140 12 9 980 PITCHERS' RECORDS. Name and Club. W. L. T. PC. Name and Club. W. L. T. PC. Murphy, Appleton, 32 6 0 .843 Wells, Gr. Bay, 19 11 1 634 Kirwin, Fond du Lac 23 12 0 .658 Webster, Rockford, 22 13 1 .629

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INDIVIDUAL FIELDING. FIRST BASEME.N. Name and Club: G. PO. A. E. PC Name and Club. G. PO. A. E. PC. White, Newark, 17 176 9 0 1000 Peitz, Lancaster, 55 566 30 6 .990 Wolfe, Chil.-Marion 58 505 44 5 .991 Blake, Lancaster, 21 218 10 3 .987 SECOND BASEMEN. Childs, Portsmouth, 118 337 286 13 .980 Blake, Lancaster, 108 252 269 26 .971 Lobert, Lan.-Newark 37 410 11 10 .97712NlcClintock, Lima, 112 252 318 19 .968 THIRD BASKAIEN. Reckheimer, Ports., 18 19 17 .,2 .947IConwell, Ports.. 125 170 250 29 .935- Currans, Lancaster, 101 129 26T 26 .937 1 Riehl, Newark-Lan.,



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30 37 42 6 .9300 SHORTSTOPS. McClintock, Lima, 26 54 42 4 .958I Newnliam, Lima, 110 239 274 32 .941 Lloyd, Lima, 54 79 8 5 .946I Purtell, Chillicothe, 108 166 334 37 .931 OUTFIELDERS. Hoffman, Lah.-Lima, 81 155 12 3 .982 Linderbeck, Marion, 25 39 4 1 .977 Breen, Portsmouth, 128 238 20 6 .977I Reckheimer, Ports.,, 29 30 8 1 .974 PITCHERS. Ludwig, Portsmouth, 32 9116 2 .984 ZmiCh, Marion, 24 17 62 2 .075 Walls, Portsmouth, 16 4 38 1 .977I Reiley, Lima, 38 16 118 4 .971 CATCHERS. Name and Club. G. PO. A. E.PB.PC. Name and Club. G. PO. A. E.PB.PC. Texter, Lima, 115 639 124 11 21 .986 - Neffiberg, Por., 139 698 145) 19 18 .978: Shannon, New., 20 77 31 2 5 .982, Friend, Lima, 23 154 23 4 6 .978 PITCHERS' RECORDS. Name and Club. G. W. L , PC. Name and Club. G. W. L. PC. Lloyd, Lima, 15 10 3 .769 W.Miller. Portsmouth, 35 `22 10 .688 Zmich, Marion, 24 14 5 .737 Aloore, Portsmouth, 34 '23 11 -.677

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SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE PBLG GUIDE. 256 Illinois-Missouri League BY R. E. ROLLINS, PEKIN, ILL. The league experienced its most disastrous year, for two of the teams were forced to retire before the close of the schedule. Beardstown dropped out early in August. Its franchise was taken by Jacksonville after the Northern Association had disbanded. This city remained but two weeks, when it dropped out of the league. Macomb next decided to retire, the league finishing with Pekin, Clinton, Canton and Lincoln. The Illinois-Missouri League had the distinction of having: more players drafted from its ranks by the major leagues than did the Three-Eye or Central Association. P. Smith, the speedy Canton outfielder, was sold to the Chicago Nationals, and this club also drafted Sewell, catcher, and Wolfe, outfielder, from the Lincoln team. Forsythe, first baseman, and Jenkins, pitcher, were drafted from Pekin by the New York Nationals. Forsythe was the demon hitter of the league, his record being .380. On Labor Day he pounded out three two-baggers and four singles in eight times at bat in a double-header game. Jenkins was the premier pitcher of the league, winning twenty-seven and losing eight. He equaled the world's record in two departments, holding his opponents to a no-hit-no-run game and also allowing but twenty-seven batsmen to face him in another

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game. Taylorville, Ill., made application and was admitted to membership at the close of the season, thus filling the six-club circuit, as, Macomb was given permission to retain its franchise. The standing of the clubs and the averages of the leaders in Batting and Fielding in 1910 are given herewith. The complete-official records are published in SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL, RECORD, for sale by all newsdealers, price 10 cents. STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON. Club. Pek. Clin. Can. Lin. B.-J. Mac. P. W. L. PC. Pekin . . . . . 17 18 10 11 10 113 66 47 .584 Clinton . . . . . 7 .. 13 18 9 11 115 58 57 .504 Canton . . . . . 8 12 .. 20 8 7 117 55 ' 62 .470 Lincoln . . . . . 15 16 3 .. 3 6 114 43 71 .377 \*Beardst'n-Jacks'ville. 7 4 13 11 .. 9 80 44 36 .550 \*Macomb . . . . . 10 8 15 12 5 .. 93 50 43 .538 \* Beardstown disposed of its franchise to Jacksonville, which city failed to finish the season, Macomb also dropping out. CHAMPIONSHIP WINNERS IN PREVIOUS YEARS. 1908-Hannibal . . . . . 578 1 1909-Monmouth . . . . . 606 INDIVIDUAL BATTING. Name and Club. G. AB. R. H. 2B.3B.HR.TB.SH.SB.SO.BB.OFS.PC. Forsythe, Pekin . . . . . 85 305 53 116 26 7 1 159 3 21 15 31 2 .380 McFarland, Clinton .... 12 46 7 15 3 0 0 17 4 2 7 2 0 .326 Weisenberger, B.-J . . . . . 59 205 28 64 9 2 1 80 6 17 34 11 2 .312 Lindberg, Clinton . . . . . 112 445 61 138 14 5 0 162 7 36 41 26 1 .310. E. Smith, Canton . . . . . 66 211 24 65 15 7 1 97 14 11 20 18 3 .308 Rhoads, Mac.-Lincoln. 104 353 47 108 22 8 0 146 9 11 52 21 0 .306 Harrison, Mac.-Can .... 114 434 58 130 16 7 2 166 31 27 27 17 2 .300' Coombs, Pekin . . . . . 47 164 30 49 4 4 1 64 3 15 24 30 0 .299 P. Smith, Lin.-Can .... 95 37 43 110 7 3 0 123 9 28 73 28 1 .297 Suttles, Mac.-Clinton.. 106 370 50 109 15 5 1 136 39 15 25 27 1 .295 Wilson, Macomb . . . . . 86 356 50 105 14 7 1 136 17 16 47 8 0 .295. McCann, Pekin . . . . . 71 224 27 66 11 1 0 79 10 18 18 18 0 .295 Conaors, Mac.-Can . . . . . 114 460 48 135 14 3 0 155 6 12 25 13 1 .293.

1, Boyle; 2, Dobson; 3, Waymaek; 4 L~, McClnroe; 5, Schumakf~er; 6, Mullin;, 7, M~ayer; 8, G. Napier, Pres.; 9, Claney, Mgr.; 10, LaVoice; 11, O'Hal- loran; 12, Galvin; 13, Donovan; 14, Lyster; 15, Bunting; 16, G. Napier, Mlascot; 17, E. Napier, M~ascot. Pa3 tOn Studfo, Photo. FAYE~TTE~VILLE-W-INNERS FIRSTS SERIES E~ASTERN CAROLINA.

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When the season opened many familiar faces were recognized on the teams and the new players showed up well. The Fayetteville club, which was intact from last season, soon demonstrated that they were a pennant winning team. They were so far ahead near the middle of the season that it was decided to divide the race. This proved a wise idea. The other clubs strengthened and it was soon a fast race, first one, then the other in the lead. Fayetteville was not a strong contender in the second race. They disposed of two of their best infield men, Dobson and Buttinj, who, will be in the big leagues before 1911 closes. Their best pitcher,

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FIRST BASEMEN. G. PO. A. E. PC. Name and Club. G. PO. A. E. PC. 66 665 40 9 .987  
C. McGeehan, Wilson 41 401 22 6 .983 47 543 32 9 .984 McDonald, Goldsboro 53 430  
20 7 .984 SECOND BASEMEN. 27 32 30 2 .968 Burke, Wilmington, 58 162 134 17 .946  
62 162 153 15 .954 Bigbee, Raleigh, 56 182 128 18 .945 THIRD BASEMEN. 47 57 103  
8 .952 Gates, Goldsboro, 74 110 150 19 .931 74 103 145 13 .950 Jacobs, Wilson, 74  
97 181 21 .930 SHORTSTOPS. 68 153 202 25 .964 Dubbs, Wilmington, 68 121 206  
30 .916 40 56 101 12 .928 Landgraff, Fayette., 27 44 54 9 .915 OUTFIELDERS. 74 142  
6 0 1000 Donovan, Fayette., 30 35 20 1000 17 31 2 0 1000 Schuman, Fayette., 16 23 3 0  
1000 PITCHERS. 18 6 50 0 1000 Bell, Raleigh, 18 18 24 0 1000 19 7 42 0 1000 Webb,  
Goldsboro, 22 19 52 1 .985 CATCHERS. 59 279 70 3 .991 Hudson, Wil.-Wilm., 29 121  
27 4 .973: 23 124 35 3 .981 Westlake, Wilson, 59 368 92 12 .973 PITCHERS' RECORDS.  
G. W. L. T. PC. Name and Club. G. W. L. T. PC. 20 15 2 3 .882 Stewart, Wilson, 18 10 7  
1 .588 24 16 8 0 .667 Brooks, Wilm., 23 12 10 1 .645

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....., O.... .iai.r., , wonlleDen; , CavenrMer, Mgr.; 6. Irug; 7, Beck' 8, Luyster; 9. Webpr:  
10, Duncan; 11. McPherson; 12, Powell.. D Thomson, Photo. COLUMBIA TEAM-SOUTH  
ATLANTIC LEAGUE.

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- SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. , 273 and won the game and  
championship. New Britain braced for the finish and was just able to stave off the New  
Haven rush for third place, after Cameron's men had: furnished the most exciting: spurt  
of the season by taking thirteen straight. - ' The season opened with changes among  
the managers. It saw the retirement of the veteran; James H. O'Rourke, who decided  
to give up active Base Ball after a long and notable career, to attend to the duties of  
league secretary. He disposed of the Bridgeport franchise to H. Eugene McCann, well  
known in all departments of the game. Manager McCann was in the hunt for the flag from  
start to finish and was well pleased with the returns. H. R. Durant of the Waterbury club  
engaged the famous manager, Mickey Finn, to wake up the Brass City, and he handed  
up a championship at the first try. Waterbury deserved to win, for it was strong in the fine  
points of the game. Another change was made a few weeks after the season opened.  
Manager Hanna of New Britain sold; out his interests to Dan O'Neil, who had won two  
championships in two other cities, Holyoke and- Springfield. Manager O'Neil furnished one  
of the sensations of a notable season and probably one of the most remarkable spurts  
in organized Base Ball. Taking hold when the team had won but three out of twenty-  
one games, Manager O'Neil began to strengthen, and instilling the winning spirit, that  
he always puts into his teams, it began to climb. It was in last place until June 23, when

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Holyoke was passed. Northampton was headed by July 16, and then came a grand dash which gave the team eighteen wins out of twenty-one games played, and all the other teams, excepting Waterbury and Bridgeport, were taking Manager Dan's dust. New Haven made an excellent showing under Manager Carrick. The team struck a disastrous slump in mid-season, losing ten out of twelve games, and although it made one of the gamest rallies in the league's history, the handicap was too much. Hartford, the champion team of the previous season, had real hard luck. The champions made a fine brace during the closing month, but it was not enough with the others going strongly. It fell to the lot of the Massachusetts section to furnish the rear guard. Springfield, under Manager Zeller, showed marked improvement over the previous year. It managed to get as high as third place by August 1 and for most of the season was near the .500 mark in percentage. Northampton struggled bravely with a weak pitching force and did well to finish with as high an average as it had. Manager Luby had a hustling crowd, but the weak box left him outclassed. Holyoke's poor showing was one of the season's surprises. Starting out with one of the most powerful hitting combinations in the league, it looked like good betting for a place, at least. But pitcher weakness and the disappointing showing of one or two of the cracks left Manager Foster in the hole the greater part of the season. The standing of the clubs and the averages of the leaders in Batting and Fielding in 1910 are given herewith. The complete official records are published in SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL RECORD, for sale by all newsdealers, price 10 cents, STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

| Club.             | Won. | Lost. | P.C. | Club.            | Won. | Lost. | P.C. |
|-------------------|------|-------|------|------------------|------|-------|------|
| Waterbury..       | 70   | 52    | .54  |                  |      |       |      |
| Hartford .....    | 64   | 58    | .525 | Bridgeport ..... | 67   | 52    | .563 |
| Springfield ..... | 58   | 67    | .466 |                  |      |       |      |
| New Britain ..... | 69   | 55    | .556 | Northampton .    | 50   | 72    | .409 |
| New Haven .....   | 66   | 55    | .545 |                  |      |       |      |
| Holyoke .....     | 46   | 77    | .375 |                  |      |       |      |

9t Lub, J. . , O'Donahue; 10, D. Nwartzmier; 7. Yale; 8, Temple; 9, Luby, Mgr.; 10'Donahue; 11, 'A. Newton 12, Butler; 13, J. Newton; 14, Edwards. NORTHAMPTON TEAM-CONNECTICUT LEAGUE.

best game-copping organization ever seen in this class. With the exception of a single day the Spinners were never out of the top ngтч during the entire season. Lave Cross, former star of the Athletics and Senators, but now in charge of Charlotte, negotiated this slip-up. Claude I)errick, now with the Athletics, was undoubtedly the star of Stouch's team and the Association as well. His play in the shortfield was remarkable for ('lass D and attracted a good deal of attention from the major managers. Wingo, a red-headed gingerite from Georgia, who caught, ranks second, and Noojin, a

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lace G. Fuller; T. Rickard; . Edridge; 9, Beusee; 10, Clapp; 11, Moran; 12, Doak; 13, BentlyO 14, Houser. GREENSBORO TEAM-CAROLINA ASSOCIATION.

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inclement weather, hundreds of fans were on hand, and the interest did not lag at any time throughout the season. A prettier race could not have been the result. Falls City went to the top at the start. It looked like "a win in a walk," but Base Ball luck crept in and soon the leaders found themselves a bunch of cripples. Ere they could get back in form, Clarinda had headed them; in fact, Falls City dropped to fourth place and Clarinda took a commanding lead. Then the old-time leaders took a brace and nosed up to the leaders as the season drew to a close. The pennant was not cinched until the last game had been played. Falls City took four out of five from the leaders and defeated Shenandoah on the home grounds, while Clarinda was

SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. 2811 taken into camp by Maryville. When the official figures were given out, Falls City had won by eight points. There were less: than one hundred points between the leaders and the tail-enders. Imagine such a race. The clubs finished in the following order: Falls City, Clarinda, Shenandoah, Auburn, Maryville, -Nebraska, City. The interest was simply inspiring throughout the year. Tele- i

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- phones were established at the grounds and the fans were kept posted on all games in the league. Falls City enjoyed the best attendance, while in all the towns the attendance was such that this year every town guarded its franchise jealously. The success of the "Mink" League last year has established the fact that organized Base Ball in the smaller cities has come to stay. The business men recognize it as a most valuable asset and it would mean a great financial loss to give it up. It entertains home folks and keeps home money at home- because the fan will "get his'n"; if not at home, he will go abroad for recreation. This year Mr. Fred Carey of the Omaha News will preside as; president of the league. Everybody is enthusiastic and the- "Minks" are going to go some this season. The experience of the initial year has taught us much and in a short time Base Ball in the : "Mink" League will be self-sustaining. Each town has one director and these gentlemen have made agreement to stick strictly to the salary limit and to Watch the game jealously from every standpoint. Each town will have a. "ladies' day" each week. Falls City tried this experiment last: season and so did one or two other towns. Nebraska City insti- tuted it, and in every instance it proved a grand success. This year several additional towns made application for mem- bership, but the directors decided to stick to the six- club league for this year at least. One town especially was greatly disap- pointed, but its geographical position would not admit of admis- sion. Falls City has an exceptional grand stand for a Class D. league, but many times it proved too small. The other towns& will sport new and spacious grand stands this year. Auburn will . spruce up to beat the band. And Maryville; well, keep your eye- on Mary this year. Nebraska City blooms this season under new management-three of the most prominent business men in town. will have charge. No cellar berth for "Old Neb" this time. Clarinda cherishes a secret feelin' that she will grab that rag, while Auburn and Shenandoah both figure it a cinch. ., With "such a feelin' " all along the line, don't you think Miss Mink League will show some style ere her second anniversary rolls round? Young thing, but "she's a lady of portence, jedge." The season this year will open on May 18. The schedule will be adopted at a meeting of the directors to be held at Nebraska. i \* - City on March 10. It will be a 100-game schedule, and if the- Nebraska legislature comes across with the Sunday Base Ball law, some of the



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towns will have Sunday scheduled games. The standing of the clubs and the averages of the leaders in Batting and Fielding in 1910 are given herewith. The complete official records are published in SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL RECORD, for sale by all newsdealers, price 10 cents. STANDING OF.:CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON. Club. Won. Lost. PC. Club. Won. Lost. PC#. Falls City ..... 57 . 40 .587 Auburn ..... 46 51 .47 Clarinda ..... 56 42 .572 Maryville ..... 45 54 .45 Shenandoah ..... 47 52 .475 Nebraska City.... 43 55 .439 .~~~~~4 . .43~

### SHENANDOAH TEAM-"MINKI' LEAGUE.

Name and Club. PO. A. E. PC. Name and Club. Pr. A. E. PC. Cohen, Maryville, 492 18 11 .979 L. Walters, Clarinda, 309 16 9 .973 Kemmer, Falls City, 305 37 9 .974 Hughes, Maryville, 337 14 12 .967 SECOND BASEMEN. McCabe, Falls City, 12 33 1 .978 Snutz, Maryville, 48 55 5 .955 Walsh, Maryville, 46 72 13 .9771 Miller, Shenandoah, 32 41 5 .936 THIRD BASEMEN. VanTappan, Falls City 66 113 18 .909 Wintz, Maryville, 85 166 26 .906 Simmons, Shenandoah, 18 41 6 .9081IMann, Nebraska City, 92 131 29 .885 SHORTSTOPS. Annis, Falls City, 144 121 29 .901 White, Auburn, 173 245 54 .886 | . Lowe, Clarinda, 143 197 42 .890 Free, Auburn, 58 4 8 .886 OUTFIELDERS. Martin, Falls City, 65 2 1 .985 Hutchinson, Clarinda, 179 16 4 .930 Hagerty, Shenandoah, 53 9 1 .984 Jacobus, Auburn, 27 4 1 .969 PITCHERS. Ludwig, Clarinda, 8 122 4 .972 Cass, Nebraska City, 14 83 3 .970 Johnson, Shenandoah, 26 141 5 .971 H. Walters, Clarinda, 8 57 2 .969 CATCHERS. Greenslip, Falls City, 126 10 2 .986 Waller, Neb. City, 525 81 13 .979 Kraninger, Auburn, 748 161 18 .981 Dietz, Maryville, 288 46 7 .979 |iu~~ ' ~PITCHERS' RECORDS. Name and Club. G. W. L. PC. Name and Club. G. W. L. PC. Casey, Clarinda, 16 12 4 .750 Hunt, Clarinda-Mary., 16 11 5 .688 Finch, Falls City, 19 14 6 .737 Edlich, Auburn, 22 15 7 .682

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--' .L. ...s - Ip-01l clue L0 represenllt Uha-t nustllng burg in the approaching race. Vicksburg had a splendid team, but Manager Mills did not have time to develop consistent team work. Mills, Hanna, Ozee, Mason, and Guitterez being fast timber for the Cotton States League. Owing to the refusal of President Crowder to accept another term, Hon. Frank Scott of Vicksburg was unanimously chosen president of the league for 1911. Splendid preparations have been made for the 1911 season. The salary limit has been raised to \$1200, and more liberties given. Each club has its manager on hand this early to insure a success in every department. Those baseballically inclined in Mississippi are elated over the fact that this season promises more interest than 1910, which is saying a good deal at that. Seima, Ala., Monroe and Aigiers, La., Greenville, Columbus and Natchez, Mississip-i, all tried to obtain franchises in the league, hut the sense of the last meeting of the magnates of the league was that it be kept within the six-club limit.

I. t'givtsu?- ; . i ry; , erey; , unle; , j1'(roK; o. Lee; t. Burton; 7. Jones, Mgr.; S, Landry; 9, Bokenfohr; 10, Stehling; 11. McManus; 12, Chastant. YAZOO CITY TEAM-COTTON STATES LEAGUE.

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II I

PALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. 293 as the "Commissioners," because Eau Claire, was the first city in the state of Wisconsin to adopt the commission plan of city government, assumed the leadership of the league as early as June 11, after one month of play, and retained the lead to the close of the season, the race for the pennant was an

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interesting and exciting . one. Up to the time Eau Claire 'went to the fore the race was a merry see-saw with five different teams alternating in holding first place. By the middle of the season Eau Claire had secured such a lead that it was practically- impossible- although an unprece- dented run of hard luck might have done so-with the class of ball the leaders were putting up, jto head them off, and a merry race then began for second place with Winona, Wausau and Superior striving hard for that position, and the fight was not decided until the last day of the season, Winona copping second place by one game over Wausau, and ten full games behind Eau Claire. With the exception of two teams, Duluth, the champions of the preceding year, 1909, and Red Wing, all the teams in the league were very strong at the start and it was anybody's race for awhile. Winona, Wausau and Superior played good ball throughout the season and of course the pennant winners, Eau Claire, did, but more of them later. Rochester started off with a spurt that gave promise of great things for that team, but after the middle of the season this team grew steadily poorer in playing ability and finished up a tail-ender. La Crosse also started off strong, but fell off early in the season, -\* yet managed to stick around the .500 mark in the percentage col- umn. Duluth played poorly throughout the season and stuck around the bottom of the Base Ball heap, but was beaten out for cellar honors by Rochester. Getting a very poor and discouraging start, Red Wing braced up later and in the last month of play put up a wonderful article of ball and climbed off the bottom rung of the ladder. By the big league scouts who visited the "Minny" League during the season and by others who had seen teams in other leagues play and who also witnessed games in this league, the Eau Claire team, the winners of the 1910 pennant, was considered one of the fastest minor league teams in the business. The team excelled in ' batting, fielding, and in team work, in fact, in every department of the game. It was a team of stars, there not being a weak position in the lineup. To President Davis and to his able manager, Thomas Schoon- hoven, is due the credit for the fine showing made by the Eau Claire team. Before the season opened they got their heads together, - and then got together the team of stars which remained prac- tically intact throughout the entire season. Tommy Schoonhoven knows a ball player when he sees one, and this valuable knowledge and ability stood him in good stead in

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the formation of the pennant winning aggregation. It was not Tommy's first pennant, for before he came to Eau Claire he copped two flags for, Freeport, Ill., in the Wisconsin-Illinois League, and. he came near crowding out Duluth in the pennant race in 1909 in the "Minny" League. Its ability to win games on the road was what won the pennant for the Eau Claire team, last year. In this regard the pennant winners established a record which has 'seldom been equalled in minor league ball. During the season of .1910 Eau Claire won, on the road, thirty-five games and lost twenty-six; at home it won forty-four games and lost eighteen. As is usually the case with pennant winners in the minors, Eau Claire lost its best players by draft and purchase. John Kading, the star first baseman, was sold in mid-season to Pittsburg, but did Dot join the Nationals till the close of the "Minny" League season. Dave Callahan, who led the league in batting with .365,

\_tict t. l. , , aiO.' UU , aDI , l orn \ an: i-t, .Maitla(i'; il. iDr. McCuen; 12, Hughes; 13. Kramer; 14, J. Anderson; 15. G. Anderson. Worshak, Photo. DULUTH TEAM-MINNESOTA-WISCONSIN LEAGUE.

SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. 295 was sold to Cleveland shortly after Kading's sale, but he played out the season with Eau Claire. Both drew down prices of four figures. Nicholson, star twirler of the team, was drafted by Milwaukee, and many other players on the team have been sought by teams in higher classes. Outfielder Anderson of Duluth was drafted by the Boston Nationals and turned over to St. Paul. Pitcher Lakoff of Wausau was sold to Louisville, and third baseman Connell of La Crosse was drafted by Indianapolis. The standing of the clubs and the averages of the leaders in Batting and Fielding in 1910 are given herewith. The complete official records are published in SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL RECORD, for sale by all newsdealers, price 10 cents. STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON. Club. Won. Lost. PC. Club. Won. Lost. PC. Eau Claire . 79 44 .642 La Crosse ..... 56 68 .451 Winona ..... 69 54 .561 Red Wing ..... 51 67 .432 Wausau .. ..... 69 55 .557 Duluth ..... 50 70 .417 Superior ..... 64 57 .529 Rochester ..... 46 69 .40 INDIVIDUAL BATTING. Name and Club. G. AB. R. H. 2B.3B.HR.TB.Stl. SB. PC. Callahan, Eau

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Claire ..... 126 460 92 168 25 17 2 234 17 52 .365. Dolan, Wausau ..... 127  
419 61 137 18 16 7 208 11 39 .327 Demmer, Red Wing..... 116 426 58 138 24 14 3  
199 11 25 .324 Bailey, Eau Claire .....67 253 36 82 18 7 3 123 7 22 .324 Crangle,  
Winona .....8 425 59 133 14 6 3 168 24 22 .311 Holstrom, Duluth ..... 86  
312 29 96 21 5 1 131 21 21 .308 McCullach, Superior .....33 124 23 38 7 2 2 52 7  
9 .306 Cahill, Wausau ..... 124 476 82 144 15 15 5 204 25 58 .30\$ Kelly, Red  
Wing..... 119 443 67 133 16 3 0 155 45 39 .30~ Carter, Eau Claire-Wausau .....  
119 446 61 134 19 12 0 \* 175. 12 50 .300 Black, Red Wing ..... 106 415 64 123  
13 4 0 144 ~15 28 .296; INDIVIDUAL FIELDING. FIRST BASEMEN. Name and Club.  
G. PO. A. E. PC. Name and Club. G. PO. A. E. PC. Fisher, Rochester, 29 229 18 3 .988  
Kelley, Red Wing, 119 1177 82 17 .987 Kading, Eau Claire 126 1315 116 19 .987 Solbraa,  
Win.-Sup., 41 405 22 6 .986 SECOND BASEMEN. Koepping, Winona, 126 330 335  
19 .972 Kick, Eau Claire, 27 61 64 5 .961 Caldwell, Superior, 103 263 266 21 .962|  
Dehaven, E.C.-Wau., 88 198 241 19 .959 THIRD BASEMEN. \* Brody, Wausau, 81 121  
182 10 .968(Connell, La Crosse, 100 148 212 19 .950 Bouchart, Duluth, 19 10 13 1 .958  
Moore, Eau Claire, 126 176 262 24 .948 SHORTSTOPS. Dunn, Rochester, 42 104 91  
13 .938 Davey, Winona, 124 242 335 45 .928 Gorman, Red Wing, 74 135 193 24 .932  
Breyette, Eau Cl., 126 187 379 45 .926 OUTFIELDERS. Dang, Winona, 103 203 9 3 .986  
Landry, Superior, 124 221 14 5 .979 Kick, Eau Claire, 94 120 10 2 .985 Swanson, Red  
Wing, 114 225 30 6 .977 PITCHERS. Wagner, Winona, 36 6 77 0 1000| Dunbar, Wausau,  
36 12 111 2 .984 Hooker, La Crosse, 26 17 59 0 1000|Whittaker, La Cr., 42 21 80 2 .981  
\* CATCHERS. Wais, La Crosse, 21 107 31 1 .9931C. Johnson, Wausau 111 623 127  
11 .986; Benrud, Eau Claire, 117 600 98 6 .991|Schwaub, Duluth, 62 366 65 6 .9865  
PITCHERS' RECORDS. Name and Club. G. W. L. T. PC. Name and Club. G. W. L. T. PC.  
Dahlgren, Superior, 34 22 7 1 .759 Nicholson, Eau Cl., 43 27 12 0 .692 Lakoff, Wausau,  
34 23 8 0 .742 Delave, Eau Cl., 22 13 6 0 .684

SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. 297 Hutchinson, which looked on paper  
to be a winner, took a bad start at the outset and dropped to sixth place before the race

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was fairly started. However, the rise of Manager Bill Zink's men was as startling as their fall, and the team seized the lead as quickly as it had fallen, and was not headed again during the season. The Newton team, a bunch of superb hitters but lamentably weak with the glove, stuck to second place for the first half of the season but gradually slipped back, finally finishing in fourth position. Lyons was a consistent performer, sticking in the first division almost all the season. The Arkansas City team was an aggregation that was touted as a winner during the early days of the season, but got going bad and slipped to the foot during the finishing weeks. On the other hand the Great Bend team came stronger and stronger as the season advanced, landing at the top of the second division when the finish came. Both McPherson and Wellington played consistent to form and ability during the season, although the first named team had a Lad slump during the first month. At mid-season Wellington made a great spurt for a few weeks, but could not keep a pace that threatened to win them a berth in the first division. \* In considering the reasons for the pennant going to Hutchinson they are not hard to discover, when it is remembered that the team led the league both in team fielding and team batting, with five of the ten .300 hitters in the league on one team and several of the fielding phenoms in the same organization it was little wonder that that team held the high hand. The standing of the clubs and the averages of the leaders in Batting and Fielding in 1910 are given herewith. The complete official records are published in SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL RECORD, for sale by all newsdealers, price 10 cents. I

STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON. Club. W. L. P.C. Club. W. L. P.C.

|                                                                |    |    |      |               |    |    |      |                     |    |    |      |                                                    |
|----------------------------------------------------------------|----|----|------|---------------|----|----|------|---------------------|----|----|------|----------------------------------------------------|
| Hutchinson                                                     | 72 | 39 | .649 | Newton        | 53 | 55 | .491 | McPherson           | 59 | 52 | .532 |                                                    |
| Wellington                                                     | 51 | 59 | .464 | Lyons         | 58 | 53 | .523 | Larned              | 47 | 61 | .435 |                                                    |
| Great Bend                                                     | 55 | 55 | .500 | Arkansas City | 42 | 67 | .386 | INDIVIDUAL BATTING. |    |    |      |                                                    |
| Name and Club. G. AB. R. H. 2B.3B.HR.SH.SB. PC. Riggert, Lyons |    |    |      |               |    |    |      |                     |    |    |      | 90                                                 |
| 384 88 139 20 15 13 4 38 .362 Miller, Newton                   |    |    |      |               |    |    |      |                     |    |    |      | 74 255 38 92 13 3 3 8                              |
| 18 .361 Rankin, Hutchinson                                     |    |    |      |               |    |    |      |                     |    |    |      | 93 '343 67 113 16 10 6 12 48 .344 Schoonover,      |
| Hutchinson                                                     |    |    |      |               |    |    |      |                     |    |    |      | /89 390 129 133 23 7 1 18 33 .341 Zink, Hutchinson |
| 111 432 65 141 20 0 6 17 18 .326 Weisner, Lyons                |    |    |      |               |    |    |      |                     |    |    |      | 110 407 132 132 23                                 |

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5 5 16 13 .324 Welch, Lyons ..... 20 t5 24 24 9 0 1 3 3 .320 Donovan,  
Hutchinson ..... i 230 31 731 16 5 1 6 8 .317 Harriott, Larned ..... 07 421;  
56 127 24 19 4 13 24 .302 Edmiston, Hutchinson ..... 'g 59 t\$33 13 3 2 9 36 .3"0  
Pittman, Newton ..... 1.} "37 83 15 4 3 19 19 .297 Chadwick, Larned .....  
19 52 6 5 3 9 14 .297 Wall, Hutchinson .....108. 0 82 115 8 4 1 34 45 .295  
Abbott, Wellington .....16 1- I.8, 33 2 1 5 6 6 .290 INDIVItAL FPIImN.- G. FIRST:  
BASS ,N. '.;... Name and Club. G. PO. A. E. :PC, 'Na9e and Club^,. G. PQO.A. E. PC.  
Armstrong, Well., 28 287.22 5. 9896 Zinklutchinsot4::; . 109 1186 52 27 .979 Kennedy,  
G. Bend, 84 797 60 11 .983 Turgan, Lyons ..... 106 '970 39 22 .978 SECOND BASIEN. .  
- Stillwell, Newton, 112 329 23816 '.972 BanrikEad, Lyons, 49 132 124 16 .962 Conklin,  
McPherson, 88 225 21? 15 .966IFlynn, 4rk. City, 22 53 41 5 .953 ;::

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204 220 18 .959 27 57 4 .954

Lost. 4

SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GIJIDE. 309 Central Association BY JOHN A. HALL,  
QUINCY, ILL. Quincy made a runaway race for the pennant in the 1910 scramble and not  
only won the championship of the association but broke all records for attendance with  
a total of over 57,000 to show for a season in which the excitement of a close race was  
lacking, for there was but one time when there was any doubt about the winning of the  
pennant. That was during a period in which Bade Myers, managei of the Quincy team,  
was out of the game and even absent from the team due to a serious injury he .received



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in a, fall. that threatened for a time to end the Base Ball career of the popular and efficient manager. After several weeks' absence Myers was :able to return to his duties and found the club in second place after a disastrous series of defeats. With one or two changes in the personnel of the team the old- gait was struck once more and it was soon seen that Quincy could' not be headed away from the bunting. Manager Egan at Ottumwa made a game struggle, but was unable to displace the Quincy team, although during the illness of Myers the Packers occupied the top position for a while. Hannibal was coming fairly strong toward the latter part of the season, but a series of six straight defeats at the hands of Quincy put the Mis- souri team out of the running for the pennant, much to the chagrin of the Hannibal fans, who are always hot rivals of the Quincy enthusiasts. Financially the season was not a highly successful one, as various causes tended to cut down attendance all over the league and even the cities which did so splendidly would have done much better under ' ;more favorable conditions. Galesburg and Monmouth, new members in the circuit, and under pledge to draw a certain amount of attendance, both fell down and had to make up a portion of their shortage to the league, although there was no tendency to be hard on the infant members, both of whom did very well, considering everything. Galesburg -landed In the first division, under Manager Hough, and Monmouth fought neck and neck with Keokuk for the lead of the second division. Burlington had hard luck all through the season and at one time was felt to be in danger of not completing the schedule. How- ever, the real fans put their shoulders to the wheel and brought things out splendidly financially, although the team was hopelessly down and had no chance to get anywhere. The Kewanee team was almost entirely disrupted in mid-season through a players' "strike," brought on by the removal of Manager Connors and the dispute that ensued regarding salary for the unexpired portion of the season and the new team hastily gotten together by Manager Price had no chance to get under way before the season was over, although making a good showing. The real excitement of the year, however, developed after the close of the season, when Quincy made its celebrated fight for release from the Central Association, which eventually resulted in the transfer of Quincy from the Central to the Three-Eye League. The history of this fight and its accompanying incidents

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became one of the most exciting and interesting stories of base ball and there is no doubt but that it was the most bitter fight all around that ever occurred in minor league base ball circles. The first bomb was exploded when Quincy demanded its release from the Central, even at the cost of \$2,500, which was the price that Quincy paid to the

1, .rfannix: 2, Wood; 3, Iliidebrand: 4. MeManus; 5. PIlmnton: 6. ang; 7. Sehnlor: ,S. Goier. airs.: 9. Matt; 10, Grogan; 11, Clark; 1, Miller; 13, Wolverton; 14, Dowling. BURLINGTON TEAM-CENTRAL ASSOCIATION.

-JCLZL1VI VVIC1111 "1U11.U\_1L1 " \_1A LI- -- -.Y .- \_- 25 - - - - - ~ i 7.- A.U\_ "'Tu Cr\_ 44- h\_\_ -P-11-A -'lrl ' rr+ h-

PITCHERS' RECORDS. Name and Club. G. IP. AB. H. R.IIB.BB.SO.WP.W. L. T. N.  
PC. Chas. Fanning, Galesburg 51 587 1393 248 74 7 59 320 4 30 12 3 6 .714 Walker,  
Quincy .....27 260 981 210 72 12 65 183 7 18 8 1 0 .692 Boyd, Ottumwa .....39 342  
1204 214 65 7 60 228 3 24 11 0 4 .686 Tretter, Quincy ..... 41 358'1298 221 82 9 76  
203 3 28 13 0 0 .683

H. 2B.3B.HR.S.SB. PC. 86 22 7 5 17 20 .377 129 27 5 0 17 42 .326 110 15 2 3 14 25 .324  
75 13 9 0 12 20 .314 105 12 1 3 12 8 .310 108 22 5 0 9 32 .309 139 37 8 11 9 10 .306 110  
16 11 3 28 48 .303 137 14 8 2 12 22 .301 135 20 11 7 15 51 .300 46 7 1 0 10 6 .300 121  
34 10 6 10 43 .299 114 16 3 6 10 34 .292 65 10 8 1 18 14 .291

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VAlNUUU 'l. 'i IEAM1-iNUKVITIUWESTERN LEAGUE.

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Caslo, n; LUaLII! D, III I , a, ULVII3, Milf, IV1 LLLtVMgr. IRO E T, I 1 Cashion; 13, Milford, Mgr. ROMLE TEAMA.

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324 SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDL. Eastern Kansas Leadue INDIVIDUAL FIELDING AND BATTING. MARYSVILLE. Field. Bat. Field. Bat. Name. PO. A. E. PC. AD. H.PC. Name. PO. A. E. PC. AB. H.PC. Carroll, 106 197 58 .830 210 52 .214 Besson, 18 68 11 .886 104 22 .211 Darrow, 388 57 16 .965 210 59 .280 Geo. Davidson 6 1 2 .777 45 7 .155 McDowell, 339 63 16 .961 212 52 .245 Worthen, 1 38 5 .886 49 10 .204 Delongy, 89 14 8 .927 163 37 .226 Sporn, 44 101 32 .819 166 25 .150 Lawrence, 167 146 30 .912 218 49 .224 Culver, 11 38 2 .960 49 7 .142 Barnes, 22 6 8 .777 72 11 .152 Sullivan, 391 8 16 .961 124 24 .190 Skidmore, 6 36 6 .893 60 9 .150 Drumm, 32 2 1 .971 66 18 .272 SABETHA. Ellegard, 21 57 6 .928 79 19 .240 Priest, 119 17 6 .957 113 19 .168 Chipman, 26 62 15 .854 84 15 .178 Fisher, 113 83 42 .823 251 63 .250 Shimcal, 115 98 5 .977 271 67 .247 Moraroty, 87 37 25 .832 99 24 .242 Martin, 80 146 44 .837 214 35 .163 Lillis, 9 48 4 .936 50 4 .080 Gaston, 50 50 15 .869 136 44 .323 Kahl, 420 37 21 .935 189 61 .322 Devault, 3 40 3 .934 49 4 .081 Hall, 138 8 8 .942 182 53 .291 Daymon, 25 36 15 .802 74 16 .216 Webb, 67 108 18 .906 160 44 .275 Keims, 104 7 13 .895 289 57 .197 Burch, 99 18 8 .936 77 22 .285 Barackman 134 88 30 .880 284 74 .260 Baird, 5 34 7 .847 36 1 .277 Martin, 128 11 8 .945 67 10 .149 Morgan, 36 42 4 .951 236 59 .250 HIAWATHA. Island, 97 86 32 .851 236 59 .250 Rice, 19 60 11 .877 102 17 .166 Provo, 737 24 26 .966 290 73 .251 King, 27 5 4 .888 80 11 .137 McNamara, 250 57 14 .990 221 49 .221 Griffin, 52 9 5 .924 113 19 .168 Gouck, 64 101 27 .859 192 40 .208 Swift, 45 8 0 1000 45 14 .311 Williford, 33 74 9 .922 134 18 .134 Trahern, 17 22 5 .886 44 4 .090 Hasty, 72 68 27 .838 149 24 .161 Jameson, 71 57 8 .941 93 15 .172 Davidson, 54 61 12 .905 166 33 .259

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LOS ANGELES TEAM-PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE.

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. PALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. 33 Eastern League ,i ~ B BY A. R. TUCKER, ROCHESTER, N. Y. Rochester's Hustlers, under the guiding eye of Manager John Ganzel and backed by the open purse of owners Charles T. Chapin and A. P. Little, hung up a new record for the league by taking down the pennant the second time in succession. Never before in the history of the league had this been done. From the start it was evident that Newark, under the leadership of Joe McGinnity, was going to be the chief contender of the Rochester Hustlers, who took the championship the year previous, and it was not until the season was well advanced that the Cham-, pions succeeded in heading the Newark team. Rochester won the series from five of her seven opponents, tied \* with Newark and lost to Toronto. Joe Kelley's Leaves proved the greatest stumbling block in the path of the Champions, and worried the Hustlers right up to the last. The Hustlers' last trip away from home took them to Toronto and Montreal, and at Toronto they lost three of five games. At that time the margin between Rochester and Newark was so small that but one more win for Rochester, or one more defeat for Newark, was necessary to cinch the pennant for the Hustlers. On their last day at Toronto, when the Hustlers lost two games, both by scores of 2 to 1, Providence took the second game of a double header from Newark, giving the championship to Ganzel's men. Jack Dunn, at Baltimore, had a good season, and got together a combination that proved dangerous to all the teams in the league and finished in third place. Toronto was a good fourth. Montreal, after a wretched start, got on its feet and played a whirlwind game of ball, climbing up from last place to fifth. Buffalo, like Newark, had a fine start, but dissension in the ranks made it impossible for Billy Smith to deliver the article of ball the fans there wanted. Jack Ryan never had a chance to get any honors with his Jersey City team, and the season was a disappointment there. Providence, likewise, was never a contender for honors. The coming season promises to see better conditions in the towns which had poor teams last season. Buffalo has engaged George Stallings to manage its team and the fans place great faith in his

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ability to get together a team which will give the others a battle. In Jersey City Jack Ryan is to be sole master of the situation. Manager Ganzel of the Rochester team has succeeded in filling the holes in his team caused by the draft and by sales to the majors, and there are visions of a third successive pennant floating before the Rochester fans. Manager Kelley of Toronto got his team together early, picking up four or five veterans from the majors who give promise of putting Toronto in the front rank from the start. Baltimore and Newark, under Managers Dunn and McGinnity, have gathered a collection of youngsters and veterans who are expected to give a good account of themselves. Providence, too, is picking up men and Collins expects to have a stronger team than he did last season. No changes were made, or contemplated, in the circuit last season, and it is expected that the circuit will remain intact for an indefinite period. President Barrow, as President Powers did before him, favors better conditions for the Eastern League from the National Commission, and, when the agreement of the minor league clubs expires next fall, it is predicted that the Eastern League will insist on representation on the National Commission directly, instead of through the minors' organization and better terms for drafting than obtain at present.

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340 SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. Base Ball on the Isthmus The game first made its appearance on the Isthmus July 4, 1905, at Corozal, when a game between Americans and Panamanians was played. This game will go down into base ball history as its natal day on the Isthmus, and will proclaim to the world how utterly impossible it is to dampen the spirit of America's greatest of all out-door sports. The "old timers" can readily call to mind the unfavorable conditions at that time, which made the game much more like hard work than like play. In the fall of 1905 there were several games played between

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the Americans and Panamanians on which is now known as the Cocoa Grove Park, but at that time a commons. These games proved to be very popular, both to Americans and Panamanians, and marked a wonderful development and growth of the game. In fact, the game grew so much in favor that in August, 1906, a league of four clubs was formed, namely: Governors, Panama, Culebra (I. C. C. ) and Cristobal. The late Dr. Purnell deserves the distinction and credit of having perfected the organization of this. the first Isthmian League, his persistent and indomitable efforts being the means by which it was accomplished. The team representing Culebra (I. C. C.) won the first pennant, which was followed by a sumptuous banquet at the Tivoli Hotel, in which the members of the team and many invited guests joined in disposing of the good things spread before them. The game so increased in popularity that at the beginning of the 1907 season there were three new parks-Ancon, Empire and Gorgonj, with a league consisting of six teams. This was a particularly prosperous season in every way, and after a hard-fought campaign the Culebra (I. C. C.) won the pennant for the second time. A number of Isthmian players have gone up into the big leagues, among them being Manush of the M. P. and M. team to New Orleans, and thence to St. Louis, and subsequently to the New York Giants; Magee of Gorgona and Fluharty of Empire to Lowell, Mass., and thence for a try-out in the National League; Gardner of Ancon to Shreveport, and Chappelle of M. P. and M. to New York State League. The Isthmian League of 1908 was composed of the following teams: Ancon, Empire, Gorgona, Marines, M. P. and M. and Kangaroo. Ancon won the pennant easily, The league of 1908-09 and 1909-10 was composed of four teams viz: Ancon, Empire, Gorgona and Marines. Empire won the pennant both seasons. Another league was organized during the season of 1910, which was known as the "Atlantic League," and which was composed of four teams, known as the Civil Administration, Commissary Subsistence, P. R. R. and Colon, all the teams using the one ground at Colon. The Commissary Subsistence easily won. A post season game was played between the two pennant winners (Empire and Commissary Subsistence) of the two leagues, which resulted in a tie game on account of rain. It was seen that two leagues would not be a success on the Isthmus, and as the Gorgona Park property has been claimed as being in



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line of the "big ditch" excavation, it was voted to have a six-team league for the season of 1911, to be known as the "Panama Canal Base Ball League," composed of the following teams- Ancon, Empire, Gorgona, Marines, Atlantics and Commissary. The officers of the 1910-1911 season are: Major Eugene T. Wilson, President; S. B. Williamson, Vice-President; Milton B. Hathway, Secretary and Treasurer; Executive Committee; E. J. Williams, Chairman; Dr. J. C. Perry, R. H. Wardlaw,

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SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. 845 the field, canvassing the State for votes, and that in his judgment his election under existing circumstances was impossible. He formulated a tentative platform upon which he thought some candidate ought to stand, unpledged to any private or corporate interests, free from entangling alliances of every kind, uncommitted by pre-election promises to any organized body or individual and, as he supposed, closed the incident with another declination. To his great surprise, his platform was seized upon by the Business Men's Committee as the ideal platform of a clean business man, and they once more urged him to forego his personal wishes in the matter and accept. Finally, with election day only one month away, Mr. Spalding yielded a reluctant assent to the use of his name as a candidate for the office of United States Senator before the primary election of August 16, 1910. Mr. Spalding made his campaign strictly upon the provisions of the primary law. He kept his expenses within the amount permitted by the letter and spirit of the enactment. Having the support of no organized faction of his party, he issued a paper bearing the title, "Spalding for Senator," thousands of copies of which he sent broadcast to the voters of the State. He made no personal campaign aside from this document, in which he set forth the conditions that had brought about his candidacy, the platform upon which he stood, the confidence that had been expressed in him by his fellow citizens of San Diego, and boldly proclaiming pride in his

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athletic career, the fact of his having been a professional ball player having been used in certain quarters in a futile attempt to belittle his candidacy. The primary election of August 16, 1910, will long be remembered for the jolt it gave the professional politicians and political bosses in California. Hiram Johnson, endorsed by the Lincoln-Roosevelt faction of the Republican party, for Governor, received a plurality of about 45,000 votes. John D. Works, endorsed by the same faction for United States Senator, carried 40 1/2 legislative districts, while Albert G. Spalding, without endorsement of any faction or organized body, carried 73 legislative districts. Thus was Judge Works disqualified by the votes of the people under the primary law, and by the same token did Mr. Spalding become the only legal and logical candidate of the Republican party for the United States Senatorship from California. And now, trouble began. The faction of the Republican party that had endorsed Judge Works had been most insistent and vociferous in declarations of loyalty to the primary law. It was with the members of that faction a pet measure. Mr. Chester H. Rowell, president of the Lincoln-Roosevelt League, had presented a resolution at the State Republican Convention in June-only two months before the primary election-binding the party to stand by the letter of that law. Judge Works, stumping the State in his own behalf, had repeatedly declared that he would not think much of any legislator, who, having been instructed by his constituents to vote for another should vote for him. Now, however, all was changed. Mr. Meyer Lissner, who had been elected chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, called a conference of legislators at Santa Barbara, where a conspiracy was formed to steal the United States Senatorship from Mr. Spalding, whom the people had chosen, and give it to Mr. Works, whom they had repudiated. Chester H. Rowell, editor of the Fresno Republican, who had introduced the resolution to make the provisions of the primary law binding upon the party, now published an editorial, in which, while acknowledging that the vote given to Mr. Spalding was a "miracle," he contended that the primary law was absurd; that it would be changed at the next session of the Legislature; that it was not morally or legally bind-

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had changed his mind. Democrats were openly solicited and bargained with for their support, and the number of these who were instructed for Spalding but voted for Works, and received important appointments, was legion. As showing the extent to which this game was practiced, the following excerpt from the Sacramento Union of January 11 will be accepted as evidence: "Thirty-one members of the Assembly instructed at the primaries by the voters of their districts to vote for A. G. Spalding for United States Senator, thirty of whom voted for Judge Works—all fared well at the hands of Speaker Hewitt in his appointment of the standing committees of the lower house yesterday. Nineteen of the thirty-one members were given chairmanships of committees, and those who failed to land chairmanships are found in many of the most important committees of the house." So brazen was the use of the people's patronage to secure votes for Works, whom the people had repudiated, that it called out the severe denunciation of the leading newspapers of the State, among which may be named the San Francisco Call, the Los Angeles Times, the Sacramento Union and the San Diego Union. It was not until Monday, January 9, that the consummation of the iniquity, which former United States Senator Cornelius Cole, of Los Angeles, characterizes as the "most infamous political outrage of modern times," was carried out. Mr. Spalding, who had theretofore held it beneath the dignity of one aspiring to the United States Senatorship to be present, button-holing legislators and pleading with them to do what they had been instructed to do by their constituency, in response to assurances that corrupt practices were being resorted to for the accomplishment of the overthrow of the will of the people, appeared upon the scene at Sacramento. His arrival was the occasion of an outpouring of the people, who gave him a reception surpassing in sincerity any-

SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. 347 thing that had been witnessed since the assembling of the Legislature. The hotel corridors were thronged with citizens glad to meet the man who had been chosen by the voters of California as their representatives in the United States Senate. The effect upon the opposition was to cause instant consternation in the ranks. Lissner, Rowell, et al., who had been resting in contemplation of victory

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assured, at once showed signs of extreme perturbation. The telegraph wires were kept hot; messengers, urging instructed legislators to keep aloof, went scurrying here and there. Lethargy in the camp of Works suddenly became activity. The San Francisco delegation, consisting of nearly a score of votes, had been solidly instructed for Spalding. His friends had assurances that these would stand firmly by their instructions. At the election, Mr. Spalding received two or three from among these twenty. The deal by which these votes were transferred from Spalding to Works is one of the open secrets of the campaign. It involves officials in high places who "came across" at the eleventh hour with pledges of patronage that satisfied the appetites of even the hungry politicians from the city of the Golden Gate. The true inwardness of this political crime can only be brought to light as the result of an investigation by the United States Senate; but quite enough is known to convict high public officials of California of a monstrous wickedness, which it is hoped to cover by a shriek of "Reform." There is no better ending for this story than the eloquent words of the man who was robbed of the seat given him by the people: Said Mr. Spalding: "I trust that I am sportsman enough to take defeat gracefully. I would rather go down with the people of California to ignominious defeat, under their first direct primary law, than to gain the United States Senatorship with a taint to the title." From *Sporting Life*, Philadelphia. Tribute to Spalding "Tuesday, January 10, 1911, was a black-letter day for two great and heroic figures in the history of Base Ball. On that day A. G. Spalding, one of the organizers of the National League, was deprived by the California legislature of the senatorial seat which the people of California, by primary vote, had declared him fitted for and entitled to; and on that day, also, the legislature of Connecticut placed upon new shoulders the senatorial toga worn so long and ably by Morgan G. Bulkeley. the first president of the National League away back in 1876. The Hon. Mr. Bulkeley has nothing to complain of, as he went down in fair battle after a long career of political successes and honors: but for Mr. Spalding his first plunge into the treacherous political seas was not only a bitter disappointment. but such a disillusionizing revelation of the 'tricks that are peculiar' to politics that we should think he would congratulate himself upon having escaped a situation and a place that could have added but little to his honors and

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dignities, and would probably have proven too great a burden considering his years and his temperament. A. G. Spalding needs no greater fame than he has won for himself and the American people through the medium of the national game. and no greater monument than the grand old National League. in whose creation and perpetuation he was one of the greatest of individual factors. As the case now stands A. G. Spalding still belongs to the whole American people, instead of being claimed and monopolized by one State, which is comparatively only a speck on the vast map of the nation."

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350 SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. nephew-a young scientist-and at my right, upon a couch, was Mrs. Spalding. She is a fit mate for her classically featured husband. She is really very handsome, has a notably delightful voice-soft, cultured, vibrant-and she does what the 'advice to wives' department in the women's magazines always urge young wives to do; she takes an interest in her husband's soul-enthusiasms. Interest? Well, some. "'Men at Base Ball games, all men at Base Ball games, are brethren, equal sharers in whatever joy or woe or protest the great game may bring,' said she. 'And utterly irreverent. Ban Johnson, the president of the league, was sitting near us in the stand, and a man wanted to make a photograph of him. Did the crowd sit awed and reverent? Not noticeably. That crowd ,admired Ban Johnson and, in a way, revered him, but the camera -man was an obstruction. What a cry went up! "Too much -Johnson! Too much Johnson !" roared instantly unto the vaulted heavens.' "Mr. Spalding smiled at her. 'Two cranks in a family means 'domestic bliss, if they are both Base Ball cranks,' he commented, thereby adding to his exposition of the game's psychology. " 'Any one who blocked a crank's view of the game would meet with instant criticism,' he said proudly. 'And if Teddy himself were playing and made an error he'd be roasted by the best friends he possessed upon the bleachers. "'But, in spite of this, Base Ball is the most good-natured pastime in the world. Partisans will rave and tear their hair, but how often do you hear

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that one of them has torn another's hair on Base Ball grounds? In the history of the world no such great crowds have gathered to watch anything the world has ever known-sport or anything else-with so few fights. Base Ball, you see, arouses no brutal instincts. It is a turmoil rather than a battle. It is more a war of skill than a war of strength. "The game is in the open, too. Twenty thousand people can cluster round a diamond and see every move the Base Ball players on it make. There is no chance for secret cheating, therefore there is no tendency in that direction. It is not alone the umpire who can see what happens on the field, but every newsboy, every millionaire, among the spectators. " 'Professionalism has not wrecked Base Ball-it has merely brought about a higher degree of skill in players by offering them an income which permits them to keep up, after they have become men, the sport in which they have excelled as boys. The professional is merely a grown boy, and, in the minds of a large number of his fellows, a very lucky boy at that. His profession is his sport a little glorified. He is the natural outcome of the boy's love for the game-ah, how that same boy loves it! "And it is the only professional sport I know of which it does not hurt a boy to revel in. He worships the professional who wins, and, doing this, he never worships a plug-ugly or a thug. Drunkards and all other moral undesirables are barred from real success upon the Base Ball field by the very nature of the sport. The men whom the boy "roots" for are a very decent lot of fellows-such a decent lot of fellows as no other professional sport the world has ever known could show. The professional Base Ball player, by his example, does not encourage his young devotees to anything unworthy. That's a fine detail of our National sport. Parents need not be alarmed if their young sons announce at breakfast some fine morning that they plan to be professional ball players when they reach maturity, In the first place, out of five hundred boys who may express that firm determination, only one, upon an average, will ever make good in a major leaguer or-minor league for that matter, and, in the second

Ball he must conform to the strictest mental, moral, and physical discipline, and must develop wonderfully in patience, self-reliance, and fair-mindedness. He must keep at the top notch in all these details of fine character if he would keep his position in the game.

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Ability to take criticism cheerfully is one of the great requisites of real success in any line. I know of no profession which requires of those who win in it the disposition and ability to do this which Base Ball requires. "Now as to the effect of Base Ball on the mind of the boy player. If a boy is naturally selfish, peevish, or crab-minded the members of the team he plays with will soon knock that out of him or drive him from the team. He won't want to leave the team, for Base Ball, you must remember, is ingrained in his blood. If he is inclined to be hot-tempered, the loss of a few games and the respect of his associates as the result will help mightily toward correcting it. If he is prone to be a cad, to put on airs, to assume a superiority over his fellow-players as a result of the social or financial standing of his family, a little joshing from his fellows on the errors he made upon the field will soon bring him down to earth again. If he is unduly timid and shows cowardice in a pinch, his mates will quickly cure him or eject him. If he is apprehensive, pessimistic- and no trait is more entirely un-American-he will soon lose his place upon the team. The lad who is continually predicting a defeat will not last long in Base Ball. And the beauty of the thing is that rarely will he let his faults go far enough to bar him from the game-his love of it is too instinctive and too real. Rather will he let the game correct the faults. And there you are. It's a man as well as a soul builder. "The psychology of Base Ball? It is the psychology of success. "I know of nothing which more fitly trains the body, mind, and soul. The game plays havoc with a boy's or man's emotions. In a day the player may well rise to the fine heights of victory and sink to the dark depths of black despair in a defeat. And it must be the one or the other. There is no midway station. The score is 5 to 3. You win or lose, and quickly learn that nothing is accomplished by trying to lay the blame, if defeat comes, upon the umpire or upon your fellow-players. Pleading a sore finger or strained muscle or tendon wins nothing for the vanquished player in his own mind or the minds of his associates. That is a good thing. After many victories, and the defeats which are quite certain to go with them, a player must, of sheer necessity, achieve self-poise, learn to take winning calmly, and lose philosophically. He may well reach that super-point where he looks grave in victory and smiles with hope when he is vanquished. "Base Ball has for a long time been important in the education of our youth-far more important than most



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people think- and it is destined to become still more important. The day will come, I think, when all American school authorities will supply

352 SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. the necessary grounds to play the game on as an essential adjunct to every public school. The game means countless benefits, and not a single danger to the boy who plays it. You may have gathered from what I have already said that I consider it the greatest game on earth. I do, and doing so am proud of my good judgment. There should be Base Ball grounds adjacent to or very near each public school building in the United States. "Base Ball is the only sport which is severe enough to benefit and not severe enough 'to overstrain. Base Ball players live to good old ages, almost always. I wish I had the list at hand. The longevity of ex-professionals would surprise you. I myself began to play on the advice of my physician, and I made a business of it in the end.' "I had not asked so very many questions. They had not been needed. Mr. Spalding puts his words across the plate as accurately and as logically as, in the old days, he pitched his balls. But now I asked one. " 'Even if the game had not resulted in great wealth and fame for you, would you still be glad you took it up?' "He laughed. The Greek countenance, framed with white hair, broke into a particularly winning set of wrinkles; the Bishop's face became that of the jolly monk in the world famous picture. "'I'm a candidate for Senator,' he said, 'and ought not to use slang, but I-sure-would. Glad? Why, I tell you it meant health to me-the biggest thing of all. It has taken me around the world again, and yet again; it has thrown me into contact with the finest set of men this country ever has produced. It has taught me that humanity is, at the bottom, clean of mind and soul. It has made me a rank optimist-and it has kept me one. It is the only sport on earth. " 'I could name a hundred Base Ball players-yes, two hundred and then more-who have become important, worthy, and respected men In later years. There's John M. Ward, for instance. Senator Gorman was a Base Ball player once. John K. Tener, the next Governor of Pennsylvania, was a professional and went around the world with us in 1888. Senator Bulkeley of Connecticut was a player first and then first President of the National League. Base Ball for a few years is one of the best character

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builders I can think of. An able boy's blood always runs high and the first thing he must learn, if he is to win success, is to control it. Base Ball teaches that, first, last and all the time. "The game was fortunate from the beginning. It was spread throughout the country by the soldiers returning to their homes after the Civil War. Now it is in its third generation. I hesitate to guess what it will be when it has reached its fourth. The crowds to-day are big; the crowds of future days will be much bigger. Every boy, you see, plays Base Ball, and the players of to-day are the spectators of to-morrow. The human being who has ever got the germ of Base Ball in his blood, whether the infection comes when he is young or after he has reached maturity, never gets it out.' "What effect has your Base Ball record and enthusiasm had upon your candidacy for the United States Senate?' I inquired, really wondering. "How do I know, yet?' he asked. But then he added: 'Give me the Base Ball votes of California and my opponents may have the rest.' Across the room from me sat Homer Davenport, most famous of the world's cartoonists and himself a Base Ball crank of advanced mania. " 'Any man.' said Davenport, not looking up from his sketch pad (which Mrs. Spalding, also, was intent upon), 'who can

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354 SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. SPALDING'S SIMPLIFIED BASE BALL RULES Simplified Base Ball rules have been prepared by Mr. A. G. Spalding of New York and Chicago, who is the recognized authority on the National Game. They are of great assistance to beginners as well as to veterans. Based on the Official Playing Rules, as published in Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide, they state in condensed form all the technicalities that must be observed in the sport without the somewhat dry and formal wording which is necessarily employed by the rule makers to state each fact with great explicitness. The Ball Ground Base Ball is played upon a level field, upon which is out-lined a square, which is known as the infield or "diamond." The term "diamond," in a broader sense, is also frequently used in the United States to apply to the entire playing field. Literally, however, the "diamond" is the infield proper. The infield is bounded by the base-running paths, which extend from base to base. The bases are placed at right angles

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to each other, on each corner of the "diamond," at intervals of ninety feet beginning from the home plate. Thus, first base must be ninety feet from home plate, second base ninety feet from first base, third base ninety feet from second base and also ninety feet from the home plate, thus completing a perfect square. The territory which lies behind third base, second base and first base, beyond the infield and within the lines defining fair ground and also without these lines, is known as the outfield. All that portion of the field outside of the base lines that extend from home plate to first base and from home plate to third base, all territory behind the home plate and all territory outside of straight lines reaching from the outside corner of third and first bases indefinitely to the outfield is foul ground. Sometimes it is impossible for boys who desire to play Base Ball to obtain a field sufficiently large for the regulation diamond, whose dimensions have previously been stated, and in such cases an effort should always be made to place the bases at equal distances from each other in order that the symmetry of the diamond and the correct theory of the game may be preserved. Players of younger years may find that a smaller diamond adds more enjoyment to their amusement, since they are better able to cover the ground in fielding the ball in a smaller area and do not become so fatigued by running the bases when the latter are stationed at their full legal distance from each other. The bases, except home plate, are best constructed of canvas bags filled with sawdust. Home plate should be of whitened rubber, whenever it is possible to obtain it. Some cruder substance may be used for bases if nothing else is obtainable, but it is best to follow the suggestions given. First, second and third bases should be attached to pegs driven in the ground, and home plate should be sunk so that its upper surface is on a level with the surface of the ground. The pitcher's position on a diamond of regulation size is located sixty and five-tenths feet from home plate, and on a

SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. 355 straight line, extending from home plate to the center of second base. It, too, should be denoted by a plate of whitened rubber, to be sunk until its upper surface is on a level with the surface of the field. This plate should be the shape of a parallelogram twenty-four inches long by six inches wide, with the

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longer sides of the parallelogram at right angles to home plate. If a diamond smaller than the regulation size be used, the pitcher's position should be relatively closer to home plate. (For detailed description of laying out a "diamond" see Rules Nos. 1 to 13, inclusive, of Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.) The Ball The Spalding Official National League Ball is used in regulation games, but for players fifteen years of age or younger, the Spalding Official "National League Junior" ball, made the same as the National League Ball, only slightly smaller in size, should be used, for it better fits the boy's hand and prevents straining the arm in throwing. (See Rule No. 14 of Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.) The Regulation Bat The Bat must always be round and not to exceed 2½ inches in diameter at the thickest part. Spalding Trade Mark Bats are made to suit all ages and physiques, and are strictly in accordance with official regulations. (See Rule No. 15 of Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.) Regulation Gloves and Mitts The catcher or first baseman may wear a glove or mitt of any size, shape or weight. Every other player is restricted to the use of a glove or mitt weighing not over ten ounces and measuring not over fourteen inches around the palm. Spalding's Trade Marked Gloves and Mitts are regulation weight and size and are used by all champion players. (See Rule No. 20 of Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.) Players' Uniforms I Games played by players not clad in a regular uniform are called "scrub" games and are not recorded as "match" games. Every club should adopt a regular uniform, not only to enable the players to play properly and with comfort, but to distinguish one team from the other. (See Rule No. 19 of Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.) Players' Benches J ,All ball grounds should be provided with two players' benches back of and on each side of the home plate. They must be not less than twenty-five feet outside of the coaches' lines. The coaches may not go within fifteen feet of the base lines. Each team should occupy one of these benches exclusively, and their bats and accoutrements should be kept near the bench. (See Rule No. 21 of Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.)

356 SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. Field Rules No person shall be allowed upon any part of the playing field except the players in uniform, the manager of each side

(and the latter not when the game is in progress, except that he is in uniform) ; the umpire and the officers of the law. No manager, captain, or player is supposed to address the spectators. In a regular League match this is considered a violation of the rules. (See Rules Nos. 75-77 of Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.) Soiling and Providing Balls No player shall be allowed to soil a new ball prior to putting it into play. In League games the home team provides the ball. It is customary in smaller leagues to expect the home team to do the same. The umpire has the custody of the ball when it is not in play, but at the conclusion of the game the ball becomes the property of the winning team. (See Rule No. 14 of Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.) Number and Position of Players Two teams make up each contest with nine players on each side. The fielders are known as the pitcher, the catcher, the first baseman, the second baseman, the third baseman, the shortstop, the left fielder, the center fielder and the right fielder. None of these is required to occupy an exact position on the field, except the pitcher, who must stand with his foot touching the pitcher's plate when in the act of delivering the ball to the batter, and the catcher, who must be within the "catcher's space" behind the batter and within ten feet of home plate. Players in uniform must not occupy seats in the stands or mingle with the spectators. (See Rules Nos. 16, 17 and 18 of Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.) Substitute Players It is always advisable to have a sufficient number of substitutes in uniform ready to take the field in case any player shall become disabled or be disqualified. It is the duty of the captain of each team immediately to announce changes of players to the umpire, and the umpire shall announce them to the opposing team and spectators. When a pitcher is taken from his position his substitute must continue to pitch until the batsman has reached first base or has been put out. (See Rule No. 28 of Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.) Choice of Innings- Fitness of Field for Play The home team has the choice of innings and determines whether the ground is fit for play providing it has rained before the beginning of the game. If two clubs from the same

358 SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. pitcher's plate. When the ball is delivered the pitcher must face the batter and one of his feet must be in contact with the pitcher's plate. Not more than one step must be taken in the act of delivery. Whenever the ball after being pitched and without striking the ground goes over any part of home plate between the knee and the shoulder of the batsman it must be called a strike, whether the batsman strikes at it or not. If the pitcher fails to deliver the ball over any part of the plate, or if he delivers it over the plate above the shoulder or below the knee and the batsman declines to strike at it, it is called a ball, or if the bases are unoccupied, any ball delivered by the pitcher while either foot is not in contact with the pitcher's plate shall be called a ball. If the ball touches the ground before it passes home plate and is not struck at by the batsman, it is a ball and must be called as such by the umpire. If struck at, it is, of course, recorded as a strike. At the beginning of each inning the pitcher is allowed to throw five balls to the catcher or to an infielder for "warming- up" practice, the batsman refraining from occupying his position in the "box" at home plate. After the batsman steps into his position the pitcher must not throw the ball around the infield, except to retire a base runner. If he violates this rule and, in the opinion of the umpire, is trying to delay the game, the umpire may call a ball for every throw thus made. If the pitcher occupies more than twenty seconds in delivering the ball to the batter the umpire may call a ball for each offense of this nature. The pitcher must not make any motion to deliver the ball to the batsman and fail to do so, nor must he feint to throw to first base when it is occupied by a runner and fail to complete the throw. Violation of this rule constitutes a balk which gives all runners who are on the bases at the time an opportunity to advance a base each without being put out. A balk is also declared when the pitcher throws to any base to catch a runner without stepping directly toward that base in the act of making the throw; when either foot of the pitcher is behind the pitcher's plate when he delivers the ball- when he fails to face the batsman in the act of delivering the ball; when neither foot of the pitcher is in contact with the pitcher's plate in the act of delivering the ball; when in the opinion of the umpire the pitcher is purposely delaying the game; when he stands in his position and makes any motion with any part of his body corresponding to his customary motion when

pitching and fails immediately to deliver the ball; when he delivers the ball to the catcher when the latter is outside of the catcher's box. When a pitched ball, at which the batsman has not struck, hits the batsman before the catcher touches it, the umpire must call it a dead ball and no base runner can advance. The batsman, however, must be in his position at the time that the ball hits him and must make every effort to get out of the way of the ball if he fears that it will hit him. If a batsman makes a foul strike, if a foul hit is not caught, if the umpire declares a dead ball, or if a fair hit ball touches a base runner or umpire, if the pitcher makes a balk, or if there is interference with fielder or batsman, the ball is not in play until after it has been returned to the pitcher standing in his position, and the umpire has given the word to resume play. No base runners may advance when the ball is not in play.

SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. 359 Whenever a person not engaged in the game touches a batted or thrown ball, a block follows. This must at once be announced by the umpire, and runners shall be privileged to advance bases until the ball is thrown to the pitcher, standing in his position. After that they advance at their peril. The pitcher may then throw a runner out wherever he sees a possibility of doing so. Should a spectator retain possession of a blocked ball, or throw it or kick it out of the reach of the fielder who is endeavoring to recover it, the umpire must call "Time," and hold all runners at such bases as they occupied when he called "Time" until after he has permitted play to resume, with the ball returned to the pitcher standing in his position. (See Rules Nos. 30-37 of Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.) Batting Rules Before the game begins each captain must present the batting order of his team to the umpire, who shall submit it to the captain of the other side. This batting order is followed throughout the game except when a player is substituted for another, the substitute batting in the order of the retired player. Each player of each nine must go to bat in his regular order unless a substitute has been authorized to take his place. After the first inning the first batter in each succeeding inning is the player following the man who completed his full time at bat in the inning before. For instance, if a batter has but one strike in the first inning and the third hand be



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put out while he is at bat, he becomes the first batter in the following inning, not having completed his full time at bat in the inning previous. In such case, any balls and strikes called in the previous inning do not count when he resumes his time at bat. Players of the side at bat must remain on their seats on the players' bench except when called upon to bat, to coach, or to act as substitute base runners. No player of the side at bat except the batsman is privileged to stand in the space behind the catcher, or to cross it while the pitcher and catcher are handling the ball. Players sitting on the bench of the side at bat must get out of the way of fielders who approach them while trying to field a batted or thrown ball. Any legally batted ball that settles on fair ground (the infield) between home and first base, or between home and third base, or that bounds from fair ground to the outfield inside of first base, or third base, or that touches the person of a player or the umpire on fair ground, is a fair hit. A fair hit is also any legally batted ball that first falls on fair territory beyond first base or third base. Any legally batted ball that settles on foul ground is a foul hit, except that a ground hit, should it roll from foul to fair territory between first and home and third and home, and remain there, is a fair hit. A ground hit that first strikes fair territory and rolls outside of the foul line between first and home, or third and home, is a foul hit. Any legally batted ball that falls on foul territory beyond

860 SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. first base, or third base, or that touches the person of a player or an umpire on foul ground, is a foul hit. A foul tip is the continuation of a strike which has merely been touched by the bat, shoots directly into the hands of the catcher and is held by him. A bunt hit is legally tapping the ball slowly within the infield by the batsman. If a foul result, which is not legally caught, the batsman is charged with a strike, whether it be the first, second or third strike. Any hit going outside the ground is fair or foul as the umpire judges its flight at the point at which it passes beyond the limitations of the enclosure in which the contest takes place. A legal home run over a wall or a fence can only be made when the wall or fence is 235 feet from the home plate. This rule is not invariably followed in amateur games. If the batsman strikes at a pitched ball and misses it, a strike is called. If the batsman fails to strike at a pitched

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ball which passes over the plate at the proper height, a strike is called. A foul tip caught by the catcher is a strike. A foul hit, whether a fly or a ground hit, bounding to any part of foul ground, is a strike unless the batter has two strikes. After two strikes the batter may foul the ball without penalty unless he bunts or is caught out on a foul fly. All bunts rolling foul are strikes. If the batsman strikes at the ball and misses it, but the ball hits him, it is a strike. If the batsman, with either of his feet out of the batsman's box, hits the ball in any way it is a foul strike and the batsman is out. If a batsman bats out of turn and it is discovered after he has completed his time at bat, but before the ball has been delivered to the succeeding batsman, the player who should have batted is out, and no runs can be scored, or bases be run, on any play made by the wrong batter. This penalty is not enforced unless the error has been discovered before the ball is delivered by the pitcher to the succeeding batsman. If the error is discovered while the wrong batsman is at bat, the proper player may take his place, but he must be charged with whatever balls and strikes have already been recorded against the wrong batsman. Whenever this happens the batters continue to follow each other in their regular order. Should the batsman who is declared out for batting out of order be the third hand out, the proper batsman in the next inning is the player who would have come to bat had the side been retired by ordinary play in the preceding inning. The batsman is out if he fails to take his position within one minute after the umpire has called for him. The batsman is out if a foul fly, other than a foul tip, is caught by a fielder, providing the latter does not use his cap his protector, or any illegal contrivance to catch the ball, and providing the ball does not strike some object other than a fielder before being caught. It has been ruled that when the ball lodges in the catcher's protector by accident and he secures it before it falls to the ground, the catch is fair. This is a very exceptional play. The batsman is out whenever he attempts to hinder the catcher from fielding or throwing the ball, either by stepping outside of the lines of his position or by deliberate obstruction. The batsman is out when three strikes are called and first

SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. 361 base is occupied, whether the catcher holds the ball or not, except there be two hands out at the time. The batsman is out, if,

while attempting a third strike, the ball touches any part of his person, and base runners are not allowed to advance. Before two men are out, if the batsman pops up a fly to the infield with first and second, or first, second and third bases occupied, he is out if the umpire decides that it is an infield hit. The umpire shall immediately declare when the ball is hit whether it is an infield hit or an outfield hit. It is customary for the umpire to call the batter out in case that he decides it an infield, hit, so that base runners may be protected and not force each other out through the medium of a double play. The batsman is out on a bunt that rolls foul if the attempted bunt be made on the third strike. The batsman is out if he steps from one batsman's box to the other after the pitcher has taken his position to pitch. (See Rules Nos. 38-51 of Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.)

### Base Running Rules

After the batsman makes a fair hit in which he is not put out he must touch first, second and third bases, and then the home plate in regular succession in order to score a run. No base runner may score ahead of the men who precedes him in the batting order, if that player is also a base runner. The batsman must run to first base immediately after making a fair hit, or when four balls have been called by the umpire or when three strikes have been declared by the umpire. If the batsman is hit by a pitched ball, either on his person or clothing, and the umpire is satisfied that the batsman did not purposely get in the way of the ball, and that he used due precaution to avoid it, he is entitled to run to first base without being put out. The batsman is entitled to run to first base without being out if the catcher interferes with him or tries to prevent him from striking at the ball. The batsman is entitled to first base, without being put out, if a fair hit ball hit either the person or clothing of an umpire or a base runner who is on fair ground. Whenever the umpire sends the batsman to first base after four balls have been called, or for being hit by a pitched ball, or because he has been interfered with by the catcher, all runners on bases immediately ahead of him may advance a base each without being put out. A runner on second or third base with first base unoccupied would not be considered a runner immediately ahead. Any base runner is entitled to advance one base when the umpire calls a balk. Any base runner is entitled to advance one base when the ball, after being delivered by the pitcher, passes the catcher and touches any fence or building within ninety feet of the home

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plate. The penalty in regard to touching a fence or building is frequently waived by mutual consent where the ground area is limited. If a fielder obstructs a base runner the latter may go to the next base without being put out, providing the fielder did not have the ball in his hand with which to touch the runner. All base runners may advance three bases whenever a fielder

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SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. 363 hit fly ball is caught, other than a foul tip, before the ball is fielded to that base and legally held, or the runner be touched 4 by a fielder with the ball in his hands before he can get back to the base last occupied, the runner is out, except that if the ball be thrown to the pitcher, and he delivers it. to the batter, this penalty does not apply. If a base should be torn from its fastenings as the runner strikes it,. he cannot be put out. If a runner is on first base, or runners are on first and second bases,,or on first, second and third bases, and the ball shall be legally batted to fair ground, all base runners are forced to run, except in the case of an infield fly (previously referred to), or a long fly to the outfield. Runners may be put out at any succeeding base if the ball is fielded there and properly held, or the runners may be touched out between bases in the proper manner. After a foul fly is caught, or . after a long fly to the outfield is caught, the base runners have the privilege of trying for the next base. A base runner hit by a legally batted ball in fair territory is out. In such case no base shall be run, unless necessitated by the batsman becoming a base runner. No run shall be scored nor shall any other base runner be put out except the one hit by the batted ball, until the umpire puts the ball in play. A runner who fails to touch each base in regular or reverse order, when a fair play is being made, is out if the ball be properly held by a fielder on the base that should have been touched, or the runner be touched out between bases by the ball legally held by a fielder, provided that the ball has not been delivered to the batsman in the meantime by the pitcher. If a runner fails to return to the base that he occupied when "Time" was called after the umpire has announced "Play" he is out, provided that the pitcher has not in the meantime delivered the ball to the batsman.

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The runner is out if he occupies third base with no one out or one out and the batsman interferes with a play that is being made at home plate. The runner is out if he passes a base runner who is caught between two bases. The moment that he passes the preceding base runner the umpire shall declare him out. When the batter runs to first base he may overrun that base if he at once returns and retouches it. An attempt to run to second base renders him liable to be put out. If, while third base is occupied, the coacher at third base shall attempt to fool a fielder who is making or trying to make a play on a batted ball not caught on the fly, or on a thrown ball, and thereby draws a throw to home plate, the runner on third base must be declared out. If one or more members of the team at bat gather around a base for which a runner is trying, thereby confusing the fielding side, the runner trying for the base shall be declared out. If a runner touches home plate before another runner preceding him in the batting order, the former loses his right to third base. (See Rules Nos. 52-57 of Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.) Coachind Rules The coaches must confine themselves to legitimate directions of the base runners only, and there must never be more

364 SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. than two coaches on the field, one near first base and the other near third base. \* (See Rule No. 58 of Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.) Scorind of Runs One run shall be scored every time that a player has made ~he legal circuit of the bases before three men are out, provided that a runner who reaches home on or during a play in which the third man is forced out, or the third man is put out before reaching first base, the runner shall not be entitled to score. A player who makes a legal hit to fair territory is entitled d as many bases as he can advance without being put out. a fielder is unable to get the ball home until the man has ,metmeted the circuit of the bases, the latter is entitled to .a .ome run, provided the fielder has not made a misplay in handling the ball. The same rule applies to the making of a three-base hit, a two-base hit, or a hit for one base, which is also known as a single. A force-out can be made only when a base runner legally loses the right to the base he occupies by the batsman becoming a base runner and he is thereby obliged to advance. (See Rule No. 59 of Spalding's Official

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Base Ball Guide.) Ground Rules Any special ground rules shall be understood by both team captains and the umpire, or umpires, in case there be two officials. The captain of the home club establishes the ground rules, but if the visiting captain objects, the matter must be left to the umpire, who has final jurisdiction. (See Rule No. 69 of Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.) Umpire's Duties When there are two umpires, the umpire behind the plate is the "Umpire-in-Chief," and the umpire on the bases the "Field Umpire." The "Umpire-in-Chief" has full charge of the game, makes all decisions on balls and strikes and decides all fair and foul hits. If a ball is hit fair, with a runner on first, he must go to third to make a possible decision; with more than one base occupied, he decides whether a runner on third base leaves the base before a fly ball is caught, and if a runner is caught between third and home, with more than one base occupied he decides on the runner nearest home plate. He alone, can forfeit a game. The Field Umpire makes the other decisions. When there is but one umpire he has complete jurisdiction over everything. The umpire has the right to call a draw game, whenever a storm interferes if the score is equal on the last inning played. Calling a "draw game" must not be confounded with calling If the side second at bat is at bat when a storm breaks, and the game is subsequently terminated without further play, and this side has scored the same number of runs as the other side, the umpire can call the game a draw without regard to the score of the last equal inning. In other words, the game is a draw just as it rests.

SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. 365 Under like conditions if the side second at bat has scored more runs than the side first at bat, it shall be declared the inner, all runs for both sides being counted. A game can be forfeited by the umpire if a team refuses to take the field within five minutes after he has called "Play"; if one side refuses to play after the game has begun; if, after the umpire has suspended play, one side refuses to play after he has again called "Play"; if one side tries to delay the game; if the rules are violated after warning by the umpire; if there are not nine players on a team after one has been removed b3 the umpire. The umpire has the right to remove players for objecting to decisions or for behaving in an un- gentlemanly manner. Only by the consent of the

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captain of an opposing team may a base runner have a player of his own side run for him. Play may be suspended by the umpire because of rain, and if rain falls continuously for thirty minutes the umpire may terminate the game. The umpire may call "Time" for any valid reason. Umpire's Authority Under no circumstances shall a captain or player dispute the accuracy of an umpire's judgment and decision on a play. If the captain thinks the umpire has erred in interpretation of the rules he may appeal to the umpire, but no other player is privileged to do so. (See Rules Nos. 60-77 of Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.) General Definitions "Play" is the order of the umpire to begin the game or to resume it after "Time" has been called. "Time" is the order of the umpire to suspend play temporarily. "Game" is the announcement of the umpire that the contest is terminated. "Inning" is the time at bat of one team and is terminated when three of that team have been legally put out. "Time at Bat" is the duration of a batter's turn against the pitcher until he becomes a base runner in one of the ways prescribed in the previous rules. In scoring a batter is exempt from a time at bat .if he is given a base on balls, if he makes a sacrifice hit, if he is hit by a pitched ball, or if he is interfered with by the catcher. (See Rules Nos. 78-82 of Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.) Scoring Rules Each side may have its own scorer and In case of disagreement the umpire shall decide, or the captain of each team may agree upon one scorer for the match. (See Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide for the Scoring Rules, and Spalding's Athletic Library, No. 350-"How to Score," Price 10 Cents.

### **READY REFERENCE INDEX To the Official Playing Rules as Published in Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide**

366 SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. READY REFERENCE INDEX To the Official Playing Rules as Published in Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide The Ball Ground See Official Rules, Nos. 1 to 13, inclusive, in Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide. The Players' Benches See Rule 21 in Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide. Field Rules See Rules 75-77 in Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide. The Official Ball See Rule 14 in Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide. The Regulation Bat See Rule 15 in Spalding's Official



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Base Ball Guide. Regulation Gloves and Mitts See Rule 20 in Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide. Players' Uniform See Rules 18-19 in Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.

SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. 367 Number and Positions of Players See Rules 16-17 in Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide. Substitute Players See Rule 28 in Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide. Choice of Innings and Fitness of Field for Play See Rule 29 in Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide. General Definitions See Rules 78-83 in Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide. A Regulation Game See Rules 22-27 in Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide. Pitching Rules See Rules 30-37 in Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide. Batting Rules See Rules 38-51 in Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide. Base Running Rules See Rules 52-59 in Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide. Umpire's Duties See Rules 60-77 in Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide. Scoring Rules See Rules 84-86 in Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.

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### **Official Playing Rules Professional Base Ball Clubs**

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870 SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. The Foul Lines. From the intersection point, F, continue RULE 4. the straight lines F G and F H until they intersect the lines L M and L O, and then from the points G and H in the opposite direction until they reach the boundary lines of the ground, and said lines shall be clearly visible from any part of the diamond, and no wood or other hard substance shall be used in the construction of such lines. The Players' Lines. With F as center and 50 feet radius, RULE 5. describe arcs cutting lines F O and F M at P and Q; then, with F as center again and 75 feet radius, describe arcs cutting F G and F H at R and S; then, from the points P, Q, R and S draw lines at right angles to the lines F O, F M, F G and F H, and continue the same until they intersect at the points T and W. The Coachers' Lines. With R and S as centers and 15 feet RULE 6. radius, describe arcs cutting the lines R W and S T at X and Y and from the

points X and Y draw lines parallel with the lines F H and F G, and continue same out to the boundary lines of the ground. The Three-Foot Line. With F as a center and 45 feet radius, RULE 7. describe an arc cutting the line F G at I, and from I to the distance of three feet draw a line at right angles to F G, and marked point 2; then from point 2 draw a line parallel with the line F G to a point three feet beyond the point G, marked 3; then from the point 3 draw a line at right angles to line 2, 3, back to and intersecting with F G, and from thence back along the line G F to point I. The Batsman's Lines. On either side of the line A F B de- RULE 8. scribe two parallelograms six feet long and four feet wide (marked 8 and 9), their longest side being parallel with the line A F B, their distance apart being six inches added to each end of the length of the diagonal of the square within the angle F, and the center of their length being on said diagonal.

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372 SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. The Ball. SECTION I. The ball must weigh not less RULE 14. than five nor more than five and one-quar- ter ounces avoirdupois, and measure not less than nine nor more than nine and one-quarter inches in circumference. The Spalding National League Ball or the Reach American League Ball must be used in all games played under these rules. SEC. 2. Two regulation balls of the make adopted by the league of which the contesting clubs are members, shall be delivered by the home club to the umpire at or before the hour for the commencement of a championship game. If the ball placed in play be batted or thrown out of the grounds or into one of the stands for spectators or in the judgment of the umpire, become unfit for play from any cause, the umpire shall at once deliver the alter- nate ball to the pitcher and another legal ball shall be sup- plied to him, so that he shall at all times have in his con- trol one or more alternate balls. Provided, however, that all balls batted or thrown out of the ground or into a stand shall when returned to the field be given into the custody of the umpire immediately and become alternate balls and so long as he has in his possession two or more alternate balls, he shall not call for a new ball to replace one that has gone out of play. The alternate balls shall become the ball in play in the order in which they were

delivered to the umpire. SEC. 3. Immediately upon the delivery to him of the alternate ball by the umpire, the pitcher shall take his position and on the call of "Play," by the umpire, it shall become the ball in play. Provided, however, that play shall not be resumed with the alternate ball when a fair batted ball or a ball thrown by a fielder goes out of the ground or into a stand for spectators until the base-runners have completed the circuit of the bases unless compelled to stop at second or third base in compliance with a ground rule. The Spalding League Ball has been adopted by the National League for the past thirty-four years and is used in all the League contests. It has also been adopted by the majority of other professional leagues and by practically all the colleges. For junior clubs (clubs composed of boys under 16 years of age) we recommend them to use the Spalding Boys' League Ball, and that games played by junior clubs with this ball will count as legal games the same as if played with the Official League Ball.

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374 SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. his position as defined in Rules 9 and 30; and the catcher must be within the lines of his position, as defined in Rule 3, and within 1 foot of home base, whenever the pitcher delivers the ball to the bat. Must Not Mingle With Spectators. Players in uniform shall not be permitted to occupy seats in the stands, or to mingle with the spectators. Uniforms of Players. Every club shall adopt two uniforms for its players, one to be worn in games at home and the other in games abroad, and the suits of each of the uniforms of a team shall conform in color and style. No player who shall attach anything to the sole or heel of his shoe other than the ordinary base ball shoe plate, or who shall appear in a uniform not conforming to the suits of the other members of his team, shall be permitted to take part in a game. Size and Weight of Gloves. The catcher or first baseman may wear a glove or mitt of any size, shape or weight. Every other player is restricted to the use of a glove or mitt weighing not over 16 ounces and measuring not over 14 inches around the palm. Players' Benches. SECTION I. Players' benches must be furnished by the home club and placed upon a portion of the ground not less than twenty-five (25) feet

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outside of the players' lines. One such bench shall be for the exclusive use of the visiting team and the other for the exclusive use of the home team. Each bench must be covered with a roof and closed at the back and each end; a space, however, not more than six (6) inches wide may be left under the roof for ventilation. All players and substitutes of the side at bat must be seated on their team's bench, except the batsman, base- runners and such as are legally assigned to coach base- runners. Under no circumstances shall the umpire permit any person except the players and substitutes in uniform and the manager of the team entitled to its exclusive use to be seated on a bench.

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376 SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. Called Games. If the umpire calls a game in accordance RULE 25. with Rule 22, Section 3, at any time after five innings have been completed, the score shall be that of the last equal innings played, except that if the side second at bat shall have scored in an unequal number of innings, or before the completion of the un- finished inning, at least one run more than the side first at bat, the score of the game shall be the total number of runs each team has made. Forfeited Games. A forfeited game shall be declared by the RULE 26. umpire in favor of the club not in fault, in the following cases: SECTION I. If the team of a club fail to appear upon the field, or being upon the field, refuse to begin a game for which it is scheduled or assigned, within five minutes after the umpire has called "Play" at the hour for the beginning of the game, unless such delay in appearing, or in com- mencing the game, be unavoidable. SEC. 2. If, after the game has begun, one side refuse to continue to play, unless the game has been suspended or terminated by the umpire. SEC. 3. If, after play has been suspended by the umpire, one side fails to resume playing in one minute after the umpire has called "Play." SEC. 4. If a team employ tactics palpably designed to delay the game. SEC. 5. If, after warning by the umpire, any one of the rules of the game be wilfully and persistently violated. SEC. 6. If the order for the removal of a player, as authorized by Rules 21, 58 and 67, be not obeyed within one minute. SEC. 7. If, because of the removal of players from the game by the umpire, or for any cause, there be less than nine players

on either team. SEC. 8. If, after the game has been suspended on account of rain, the orders of the umpire are not complied with as required by Rule 29. SEC. 9. If, when two games are scheduled to be played in one afternoon, the second game be not commenced within ten minutes of the time of the completion of the first game. The umpire of the first game shall be the timekeeper.

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378 SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. immediately upon his captain's notice of the change to the umpire. Choice of Innings-Fitness of Field for Play. The choice of innings shall be given to RULE 29. the captain of the home club, who shall be the sole judge of the fitness of the ground for beginning. a game after a rain; but, after play has been called by the umpire, he alone shall be the judge as to the fitness of the ground for resuming play after the game has been suspended on account of rain, and when time is so called the ground-keeper and sufficient assistants shall be under the control of the umpire for the purpose of putting the ground in proper shape for play, under penalty of forfeiture of the game by the home team. THE PITCHING RULES. Delivery of the Ball to the Bat. Preliminary to pitching, the pitcher shall RULE 30. take his position facing the batsman with both feet squarely on the ground and in front of the pitcher's plate; and in the act of delivering the ball to the bat he must keep one foot in contact with the pitcher's plate defined in Rule 9. He shall not raise either foot until in the act of delivering the ball to the bat, nor make more than one step in such delivery. A Fairly Delivered Ball. A fairly delivered ball is a ball pitched RULE 31. or thrown to the bat by the pitcher while standing in his position and facing the batsman that passes over any portion of the home base, before touching the ground, not lower than the batsman's knee, nor higher than his shoulder. For every such fairly delivered ball the umpire shall call one strike. An Unfairly Delivered Ball. An unfairly delivered ball is a ball delivered to the bat by the pitcher while standing in his position and facing the batsman that does not pass over any portion of the home base between the batsman's shoulder and knees, or that touches the

ground before passing home base. unless struck at by the batsman; or, with the bases unoccupied, any ball delivered

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380 SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. SEC. 8. Making any motion of the arm, shoulder, hip or body the pitcher habitually makes in his method of delivery, without immediately delivering the ball to the bat. SEC. 9. Delivery of the ball to the bat when the catcher is standing outside the lines of the catcher's position as defined in Rule 3. If the pitcher shall fail to comply with the requirements of any section of this rule, the umpire shall call a "balk." Dead Ball. A dead ball is a ball delivered to the bat RULE 35. by the pitcher, not struck at by the bats- man, that touches any part of the bats- man's person or clothing while he is standing in his position. Ball Not in Play. In case of an illegally batted ball, a balk, RULE 36. foul hit ball not legally caught, dead ball, interference with the fielder or batsman, or a fair hit ball striking a base runner or umpire before touching a fielder, the ball shall not be considered in play until it be held by the pitcher standing in his position, and the umpire shall have called "Play." Block Balls. SECTION I. A block is a batted or thrown RULE 37. ball that is touched, stopped or handled by a person not engaged in the game. SEC. 2. Whenever a block occurs the umpire shall de- clare it, and base runners may run the bases without liabil- ity to be put out until the ball has been returned to and held by the pitcher in his position. SEC. 3. If the person not engaged in the game should retain possession of a blocked ball, or throw or kick it beyond them reach of the fielders, the umpire shall call "Time" and require each base runner to stop at the base last touched by him until the ball be returned to the pitcher in his position and the umpire shall have called "Play." THE BATTING RULES. The Batsman's Position. Each player of the side at bat shall be- RULE 38. come the batsman and must take his posi- tion within the batsman's lines (as defined in Rule 8) in the order that his name appears in his team's batting list.

6) If the retired player. SEC. 2. When the umpire announces the pitcher prior to commencement of game, the player announced must pitch until the first batsman has either been put out or has reached first base. The First Batsman in an Inning. 4 ~~~~~After the first inning the first striker in RULE 40. each inning shall be the batsman whose name follows that of the last man who completed his "time at bat" in the preceding inning. Players Belong on Bench. When a side goes to the bat its players RULE 41. must immediately seat themselves on the bench assigned to them as defined in Rule 2i, and remain there until their side is put out, except. when called to the bat or to act as coaches or substitute base runners. Reserved for Umpire, Catcher and Batsman. No player of the side "at bat," except the RULE 42. batsman, shall occupy any portion of the space within the catcher's lines as defined in Rule 3. The triangular space back of the home base is reserved for the exclusive use of the umpire, catcher and batsman, and the umpire must prohibit any player of the side "at bat" from crossing the same at any time while the ball is in the hands of the pitcher or catcher, or passing between them while standing in their positions. Fielder Has Right of Way. The players of the side at bat must RULE 43. speedily abandon their bench and hasten to, another part of the field when by remaining upon or near it they or any of them would interfere

382 SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. with a fielder in an attempt to catch or handle a thrown or a batted ball. A Fair Hit. A fair hit is a legally batted ball that RULE 44. settles on fair ground between home and first base or between home and third base or that is on fair ground when bounding to the outfield past first or third base or that first falls on fair territory beyond first or third base, or that, while on or over fair ground, touches the person of the umpire or a player. A Foul Hit. A foul hit is a legally batted ball that RULE 45. settles on foul territory between home and first base or home and third base, or that bounds past first or third base on foul territory or that falls on foul territory beyond first or third base, or, while on or over foul ground, touches the person of the umpire or a player. A Foul Tip. A foul tip is a ball batted by the batsman while standing within the lines of his position, that goes sharp and direct from the bat to the catcher's hands and



is legally caught. A Bunt Hit. A bunt hit is a legally batted ball, not RULE 47. swung at, but met with the bat and tapped slowly within the infield by the batsman. If the attempt to bunt result in a foul not legally caught, a strike shall be called by the umpire. Balls Batted Outside the Ground. SECTION I. When a batted ball passes RULE 48. outside the ground or into a stand the -um- pire shall decide it fair or foul according to where it disappears from the umpire's view. SEC. 2. A fair batted ball that goes over the fence or into a stand shall entitle the batsman to a home run unless it should pass out of the ground or into a stand at a less distance than two hundred and thirty-five (235) feet from the home base, in which case the batsman shall be entitled to two bases only. The point at which a fence or stand is less than 235 feet from the home base shall be plainly

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runner by reason of "four balls" or for being hit by a pitched ball, or for being interfered with by the catcher in striking at a pitched ball, or if -a fair hit ball strike the person or clothing of the umpire or a base runner on fair ground. SEC. 2; If the umpire awards to a succeeding batsman a ~base on four balls, or for being -hit by a pitched ball, or being interfered with by the catcher in striking at a pitched ball and the base runner be thereby forced to vacate the base held by him. SEC. 3. If the umpire call a "Balk." -SEC. 4. If a ball delivered by the pitcher pass the catcher and touch any fence or building within ninety (go) feet lof the home base. SEC. 5. If he~be prevented from making a base by the obstruction of a fielder, unless the latter have the ball in his hand ready to touch the base runner. SEC. 6. If the fielder stop or catch a batted ball with his cap, glove or any part of his uniform, while detached f~rom its proper place on his person, the runner or runners shall be entitled to three bases. SEC, 7. If a thown or pitched ball strike the person or clothing of an umpire on foill ground the ball shall be

886 SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. considered in play and the base runner or runners shall be entitled to all the bases they can make. Returning to Bases. The base runner shall return to his base RULE 55. without liability to be put out: SECTION I. If the umpire declares any foul not legally caught. SEC. 2. If the umpire declares an illegally batted ball. SEC. 3. If the umpire declares a dead ball, unless it be also the fourth unfair ball, and he be thereby forced to take the next base, as provided in Rule 54, Section 2. SEC. 4. If the person or clothing of the umpire interfere with the catcher in an attempt to throw or the umpire be struck by a ball thrown by the catcher or other fielder to intercept a base runner. SEC. 5. If a pitched ball at which the batsman strikes but misses, touch any part of the batsman's person. SEC. 6. If the umpire be struck by a fair hit ball before touching a fielder; in which case no base shall be run unless necessitated by the batsman becoming a base runner, and no run shall be scored unless all the bases are occupied. SEC. 7. If the umpire declares the batsman or another base runner out for interference. SEC. 8. In any and all of these cases the base runner is not required to touch the intervening bases in returning to the base he is legally entitled to. When Base Runners are Out. The base runner is out: RULE 56. SECTION I. If, after three strikes have been declared against him while the batsman, the third strike ball be not legally caught and he plainly attempts to hinder the catcher from fielding the ball. SEC. 2. If, having made a fair hit while batsman, such fair hit ball be momentarily held by a fielder before touching the ground or any object other than a fielder; provided, it be not caught in a fielder's hat, cap, protector, pocket or other part of his uniform. SEC. 3. If, when the umpire has declared "Three Strikes" on him while the batsman, the third strike ball be momentarily held by a fielder before touching the ground; provided, if be not caught in a fielder's cap, protector, pocket or other part of his uniform, or touch some object other than a fielder before being caught.

foul hit ball was so caught; provided, that the base runner shall not be out in such case, if, after the ball was legally caught as above, it be delivered to the bat by the pitcher before the fielder hold it on said base, or touch the base runner out with it; but if the base runner, in attempting to reach a base, detach it from its fastening before being touched or forced out, he shall be declared safe. SEC. II. If, when the batsman becomes a base runner, the first base, or the first and second bases, or the first, second and third bases be occupied, any base runner so occupying a base shall cease to be entitled to hold it, and may be put out at the next base in the same manner as in running to first base, or by being touched with the ball in the hands of a fielder at any time before any base runner following him in the batting order be put out, unless the umpire should decide the hit of the batsman to be an in- field fly. SEC. I2. If a fair hit ball strike him before touching a fielder, and, in such case, no base shall be run unless necessitated by the batsman becoming a base runner, but no run shall be scored or any other base runner put out until the umpire puts the ball back into play. to a base, while the ball is in play, he fail to touch the intervening base or bases, if any, in the regular or reverse order, as the case may be, he may be put out by the ball being held by a fielder on any base he failed to touch, or by being touched by the ball in the hands of a fielder in the same manner as in running to first base; provided, that the base runner shall not be out in such case if the ball be delivered to the bat by the pitcher before' the fielder hold it on said base or touch the base runner with it. SEC. I4. If, when the umpire call "Play," after the suspension of a game, he fail to return to and touch the base he occupied when "Time" was called before touching the next base; provided, the base runner shall not be out, in such case, if the ball be delivered to the bat by the pitcher, before the fielder hold it on said base or touch the base runner with it. SEC. I5. If with one or no one out and a base runner on third base, the batsman interferes with a play being made at home plate. SEC. I6. If he pass a preceding base runner before such runner has been legally put out he shall be declared out immediately.

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890 -SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. ers or this rule be violated in any respect the umpire must order the illegal coacher or coachers to the bench, and if his order be not obeyed within one minute, the umpire shall assess a fine of \$5.00 against each offending player, and upon a repetition of the offense, the offending player or players shall be debarred from further participation in the game, and shall leave the playing field forthwith. The Scoring of Runs. One run shall be scored every time a RULE 59. base runner, after having legally touched the first three bases, shall legally touch the home base before three men are put out; provided, however, that if he reach home on or during a play in which the third man be forced out or be put out before reaching first base, a run shall not count. A force-out can be made only when a base runner legally loses the right to the base he occupies by reason of the batsman becoming a base runner, and he is thereby obliged to advance. UMPIRES AND THEIR DUTIES. Power to Enforce Decisions. The umpires are the representatives of RULE 60. the League and as such are authorized and required to enforce each section of this code. They shall have the power to order a player, captain or manager to do or omit to do any act which in their judgment is necessary to give force and effect to one or all of these rules, and to inflict penalties for violations of the rules as hereinafter prescribed. In order to define their respective duties, the umpire judging balls and strikes shall be designated as the "Umpire-in-Chief"; the umpire judging base decisions as the "Field Umpire." The Umpire-in-Chief. SECTION I. The Umpire-in-Chief shall RULE 61. take position back of the catcher; he shall have full charge of and be responsible for the proper conduct of the game. With exception of the base decisions to be made by the Field Umpire, the Umpire-in-Chief shall render all the decisions that ordinarily would devolve upon a single umpire, and which are prescribed for "The Umpire" in these Playing Rules. SEC. 2. He shall call and count as a "ball" any unfair ball delivered by the pitcher to the batsman. He shall also

392 SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. play involving accuracy of judgment, and no decision rendered by him shall be reversed, except that he be convinced that it is in violation of one of these rules. The captain shall alone have the right to protest against a decision and seek its reversal on a claim that it is in conflict with a section of these rules. In case the captain does seek a reversal of a decision based solely on a point\* of rules, the umpire making the decision shall, if he is in doubt, ask his associate for information before acting on the captain's appeal. Under no circumstances shall either umpire criticise or interfere with a decision unless asked to do so by his associate. Duties of Single Umpire. If but one umpire be assigned, his duties RULE 64. and jurisdiction shall extend to all points, and he shall be permitted to take his stand in any part of the field that in his opinion will best enable him to discharge his duties. Must Not Question Decisions. Under no circumstances shall a captain RULE 65. or player dispute the accuracy of the umpire's judgment and decision on a play. Clubs Can Not Change Umpires. The umpire can not be changed during a RULE 66. championship game by the consent of the contesting clubs unless the official in charge of the field be incapacitated from service by injury or illness. Penalties for Violations of the Rules. SECTION I. In all cases of violation of RULE 67. these rules, by either player or manager, the penalty shall be prompt removal of the offender from the game and grounds, followed by a period of such suspension from actual service in the club as the President of the League may fix. In the event of removal of player or manager by either umpire, he shall go direct to the club house and remain there during the progress of the game, or leave the grounds; and a failure to do so will warrant a forfeiture of the game by the Umpire-in-Chief. SEC. 2. The umpire shall assess a fine of \$5.00 against each offending player in the following cases: (1) If the player intentionally discolor or damage the ball; (2) if

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394 SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDB. On Ground Rules. SECTION I. Before the commencement of RULE 72. a game the umpire shall see that the rules governing all

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the materials of the game are strictly observed. SEC. 2. In case of spectators overflowing on the playing field, the home captain shall make special ground rules to cover balls batted or thrown into the crowd, provided such rules be acceptable to the captain of the visiting club. If the latter object, then the umpire shall have full authority to make and enforce such special rules, and he shall announce the scope of same to the spectators. SEC. 3. In all cases where there are no spectators on the playing field, and where a thrown ball goes into a stand for spectators, or over or through any fence surrounding the playing field, or into the players' bench (whether the ball rebounds into the field or not), the runner or runners shall be entitled to two bases. The umpire in awarding such bases shall be governed by the position of the runner or runners at the time the throw is made. SEC. 4. The umpire shall also ascertain from the home captain whether any other special ground rules are necessary, and if there be he shall advise the opposing captain of their scope and see that each is duly enforced, provided they do not conflict with any of these rules and are acceptable to the captain of the visiting team. Official Announcements. The umpire shall call "Play" at the hour RULE 73. appointed for the beginning of a game, announce "Time" at its legal interruption and declare "Game" at its legal termination. Prior to the commencement of the game he shall announce the batteries, and during the progress of the game shall announce each change of players. In case of an overflow crowd, he shall announce the special ground rules agreed upon, and he shall also make announcement of any agreement entered into by the two captains to stop play at a specified hour. Suspension of Play. The umpire shall suspend play for the RULE 74. following causes: I. If rain fall so heavily as in the judgment of the umpire to prevent continuing the game, in which case he shall note the time of suspension, and should .. f~~~~<

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898 SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. An assist should be given to a player who makes a play in time to put a runner out, even if the player who could complete the play fail, through no fault of the assisting player. And generally an assist should be given to each player who handles or assists in any manner in handling the ball from the time it leaves the bat until it reaches the player who makes the put-out, or in case of a thrown ball, to each player who throws or handles it cleanly, and in-such a way that a put-out results, or would result if no error were made by a team-mate. Assists should be credited to every player who handles the ball in the play which results in a base runner being called "out" for interference or for running out of line. A double play shall mean any two continuous put-outs that take place between the time the ball leaves the pitcher's hands until it is returned to him again standing in the pitcher's box. Errors. SEC. 8. An error shall be given in the sixth column for each misplay which prolongs the time at bat of the batsman or allows a base runner to make one or more bases when perfect play would have insured his being put out. But a base on balls, a base awarded to a batsman by being struck by a pitched ball, a balk, a passed ball or wild pitch shall not be included in the sixth column. An error shall not be charged against the catcher for a wild throw in an attempt to prevent a stolen base, unless the base runner advance an extra base because of the error. An error shall not be scored against the catcher or an infielder who attempts to complete a double play, unless the throw be so wild that an additional base be gained. In case a base runner advance a base through the failure of a baseman to stop or try to stop a ball accurately thrown to his base the latter shall be charged with an error and not the player who made such throw, provided there was occasion for it. If such throw be made to second base the scorer shall determine whether the second baseman or shortstop shall be charged with an error. In event of a fielder dropping a fly but recovering the ball in time to force a runner at another base, he shall be exempted from an error, the play being scored as a "force- \$ out." or

SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. 399 Stolen Bases. SEC. 9. A stolen base shall be credited to the base run- ner whenever he advances a base unaided by a base



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hit, a put-out, a fielding or a battery error, subject to the following exceptions: In event of a double or triple steal being attempted, where either runner is thrown out, the other or others shall not be credited with a stolen base. In event of a base runner being touched out after sliding over a base, he shall not be regarded as having stolen the base in question. In event of a base runner making his start to steal a base prior to a battery error, he shall be credited with a stolen base. In event of a palpable muff of a ball thrown by the catcher, when the base runner is clearly blocked, the infielder making the muff shall be charged with an error and the base runner shall not be credited with a stolen base.

Definition of Wild Pitch and Passed Ball. SEC. 10. A wild pitch is a legally delivered ball, so high, low or wide of the plate that the catcher cannot or does not stop and control it with ordinary effort, and as a result the batsman, who becomes a base runner on such pitched ball, reaches first base or a base runner advances. A passed ball is a legally delivered ball that the catcher should hold or control with ordinary effort, but his failure to do so enables the batsman, who becomes a base runner on such pitched ball, to reach first base or a base runner to advance.

The Summary. §8^~ ~ The Summary shall contain: RULE 86.

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SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. 403 Sec. Rule. If, while attempting third  
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If third strike is called in accordance with Sec. 4 or 5 of R ule 49 .....  
9 51 If he step from one box to other..... .. 10 51 THE BASE-RUNNING  
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53 If catcher interfere with him ..... 5 53 If fair hit strike umpire or base  
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with catcher or throw ..... 4 55 If pitched ball struck at touches batsman..... 5  
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## Pennant Winners in 1910

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## SPALDING'S SIMPLIFIED BASE BALL RULES

UIUAIUN SBASE BA BOYS CAUTION4 ~OF 1911 Because of your youth and inexperience, advantage is frequently taken of you base ball boys, by the so called "Just as Good" dealer, who tries to palm off on you some of his "Just as Good" Base Ball goods, made especially for him by the "Just as Good" manufacturer, when you call for the Spalding goods. You are cautioned not to be deceived by this "Just as Good" combination, for when you get onto the field you will find these "Just as Good" Balls, Bats. Mitts, etc.,

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will not stand the wear and punishment of the genuine Spalding articles. Remember that Spalding goods are standard the world over, and are used by all the leading clubs and players. These "Just as Good" manufacturers endeavor to 'copy the Spalding styles, adopt the Spalding descriptive matter and Spalding list prices, and then try to see how very cheap and showy they can make the article, so the "Just as Good" dealer can work off these imitations on the unsuspecting boy. Don't be deceived by the attractive 25 to 40 per cent. discount that may be offered you, for remember that their printed prices are arranged for the special purpose of misleading you and to enable the "Just as Good" dealer to offer you this special discount bait. This "discount" pill that the "Just as Good" dealer asks you to swallow is sugar coated and covered up by various catchy devices, that are well calculated to deceive the inexperienced boy, who will better understand these tricks of the trade as he grows older. Remember that all Spalding Athletic Goods are sold at the established printed prices, and no dealer is permitted to sell them at a greater or less price. Special discounts on Spalding Goods are unknown. Everybody is treated alike. This policy persistently adhered to makes it possible to maintain from year to year the high quality of Spalding Athletic Goods, which depend for their sale on Spalding Quality, backed by the broad Spalding Guarantee, and not on any deceiving device like this overworked and fraudulent "Discount" scheme adopted by all of the "Just as Good" dealers. \*Occasionally one of these "Just as Good" dealers will procure some of the Spalding well known red boxes, place them in a showy place on his shelves, and when Spalding Goods are called for, will take from these Spalding boxes one of the "Just as Good" things, and try to palm it off on the boy as a genuine Spalding article. When you go into a store and ask for a Spalding article, see to it that the Spalding Trade-Mark is on that article, and if the dealer tries to palm off on you something "Just as Good," politely bow yourself out and go to another store, where the genuine Spalding article can be procured. In purchasing a genuine Spalding Athletic article, you are protected by the broad Spalding Guarantee, which reads as follows: We Guarantee to each purchaser of an article bearing the Spalding Trade-Mark that such article will give satisfaction and a reasonable amount of service, when used for the purpose for which it was intended and

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under ordinary conditions and fair treatment. We Agree to repair or replace, free of charge, any such article which proves defective in material or workmanship: PRO VIDED, such defective article is returned to us, transportation prepaid, within thirty days after purchase (except where otherwise stipu- lated on special guarantee tag attached to certain articles), and accompanied by a letter from the user, giving his name and ad- dress, and explaining the claim. A. G. SPALDING & BROS.. Beware of the "Just as Good " manufacturer, who makes " pretty ' Athletic Goods (as if they were for use as an ornament) at the expense of "quality," in order to deceive the dealer; and beware of the substi- tute-dealer who completes the / fraud by offering the^ / -7 ~ . "Just as Good" ar- </- ^ . \_ tide when Spalding '/' . - 4, - Goods are asked for. '

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f oreed and lacedl at thum~b. Each, 50c. Spalding "Boys' Amateur" MVitt No. 4R. Junior size; black smooth leather face and back; wwhite leath- er side strip; well padded; rein- f orced~ andi laced at thumb. Each, 50c. Spalding "Boys' Delight" IMitt PICO. 5. Tm1proved style. F'ace,, finger piece and back made o~f special tanned buck; laced thumb ; well padded ..... 1. . Each, 25c. All Styles Made in Rights and Lefts. In Ordering for Left H~anded Players Specify "Full Right." kalopne of Aftflefle Goods Valled~ree. COMPLEIC LIS4 OF STORES M MOOR GNInsIOE FRONTCOVER

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No. 1. "Amateur; ' same as No. 0; brown, specialquality covering; inflated. Each, \$4.00  
No. M. "'Interscholastic-," well made; inflated. 3.50 No. 2. "Youths';"~ good size; inflated.  
6 3.00 SPALDING LEG GUARDS FOR BASE BALL CATCHERS As supplied to Roger



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Bresnahatn and other prominent league catchers. Knee guard of molded sole leather; leg piece padded with reeds; light and strong; special ankle pads as protection from sharp spikes. No. 33. Spalding Catchers' Leg Guards. Pair, \$6.00 Sp~dog towmpele ratatlopoe or Alb~deri Goods IHaled Free. PROMPT ATTENTWION 61 U r IC 0 E STOO -AY OMUI VI EeT aMONISIDE FBPICC COVERI DRESSED TO 9-OFTNIS Boo

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A' -iU ' 91 1 Spalding Policy A Standard Quality must be inseparably linked to a Standard Policy. Without a definite and Standard Mercantile Policy, it is impossible for a manufacturer to long maintain a Standard Quality. To market his goods through the jobber, a manufacturer must provide a profit for the jobber as well as the retail dealer. To meet these condi- tions of Dual Profits, the manufacturer is obliged to set a proportionately high list price on his goods to the consumer. To enable the glib salesman, when booking his orders, to figure out at- tractive profits to both the jobber and retailer, these high list prices are absqutely essential; but their real purpose will have been served when the manufacturer has secured his order from the jobber, and the jobber has secured his order from the retailer. However, these deceptive high list prices are not fair to the consumer, who does not, and, in reality, is not ever expected to pay these fancy list prices. When the season opens for the sale of such goods, with their mislead- ing but alluring high list prices, the retailer begins to realize his respons- ibilities, and grapples with the situation as best he can, by offering special discounts," which vary with local trade conditions.

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Under this system of merchandising, the profits to both the manufacturer and the jobber are assured; but as there is no stability maintained in the prices to the consumer, the keen competition amongst the local dealers invariably leads to a demoralized cutting of prices by which the profits of the retailer are practically eliminated. This demoralization always reacts on the manufacturer. The jobber insists on lower, and still lower, prices. The manufacturer, in his turn, meets this demand for the lowering of prices by the only way open to him, viz.: the cheapening and degrading of the quality of his product. The foregoing conditions became so intolerable, that twelve years ago, in 1899, A. G. Spalding & Bros. determined to rectify this demoralization in the Athletic Goods Trade, and inaugurated what has since become known as "The Spalding Policy." The "Spalding Policy" eliminates the jobber entirely, so far as Spalding Goods are concerned, and the retail dealer secures his supply of Spalding Athletic Goods direct from the manufacturer under a restricted retail price arrangement by which the retail dealer is assured a fair, legitimate and certain profit on all Spalding Athletic Goods, and the consumer is assured a Standard Quality and is protected from imposition. The "Spalding Policy" is decidedly for the interest and protection of the users of Athletic Goods, and acts in two ways: FIRST- The user is assured of genuine Official Standard Athletic Goods, and the same fixed prices to everybody. SECOND-As manufacturers, we can proceed with confidence in purchasing at the proper time, the very best raw materials required in the manufacture of our various goods, well ahead of their respective seasons, and this enables us to provide the necessary quantity and absolutely maintain the Spalding Standard of Quality. All retail dealers handling Spalding Athletic Goods are required to supply consumers at our regular printed catalogue prices-neither more nor less-the same prices that similar goods are sold for in our New York, Chicago, and other stores. All Spalding dealers, as well as users of Spalding Athletic Goods, are treated exactly alike, and no special rebates or discriminations are allowed to anyone. Positively, nobody; not even officers, managers, salesmen or other employees of A. G. Spalding & Bros., or any of their relatives or personal friends, can buy Spalding Athletic Goods at a discount from the regular catalogue prices. This, briefly, is the "Spalding Policy," which has already been in successful

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operation for the past twelve years, and will be indefinitely continued. In other words, the "Spalding Policy" is a "square deal" for everybody, A. G. SPALDING & BROS. By A. G. SPALDING. President.

Standard Quality An article that is universally given the appellation "Standard" thereby conceded to be the Criterion, to which are compared all other things of a similar nature. For instance, the Gold Dollar of the United States is the Standard unit of currency, because it must legally contain a specific proportion of pure gold, and the fact of its being Genuine is guaranteed by the Government Stamp thereon. As a protection to the users of this currency against counterfeiting and other tricks, considerable money is expended in maintaining a Secret Service Bureau of experts. Under the law, citizen manufacturers must depend to a great extent upon Trade-Marks and similar devices to protect themselves against counterfeit products-without the aid of "Government Detectives" or "Public Opinion" to assist them. Consequently the "Consumer's Protection" against misrepresentation and "inferior quality" rests entirely upon the integrity and responsibility of the "Manufacturer." A. G. Spalding & Bros. have, by their rigorous attention to "Quality," thirty-three years, caused their Trade-Mark to become known throughout the world as a Guarantee of Quality as dependable in their field as U. S. Currency is in its field. The necessity of upholding the guarantee of the Spalding Trade-Mark and maintaining the Standard Quality of their Athletic Goods, therefore, as obvious as is the necessity of the Government in maintaining a Standard Currency. Thus each consumer is not only insuring himself but also protecting other consumers when he assists a Reliable Manufacturer in upholding Trade-Mark and all that it stands for. Therefore, we urge all users of our Athletic Goods to assist us in maintaining the Spalding Standard Excellence, by insisting that our Trade-Mark be plainly stamped on athletic goods which they buy, because without this precaution our efforts towards maintaining Standard Quality and preventing fraudulent substitution will be ineffectual. Manufacturers of Standard Articles invariably suffer the reputation being high-priced, and this sentiment is fostered and emphasized makers of "inferior goods," with whom low prices are the main consideration. A manufacturer of recognized Standard Goods, with

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a reputation uphold and a guarantee to protect, must necessarily have higher ices than a manufacturer of cheap goods, whose idea of and basis of :laim for Standard Quality depends principally upon the eloquence the salesman. We know from experience that there is no quicksand more unstable an poverty in quality-and we avoid this quicksand by Standard Quality.

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